The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1896. NO. 24

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.		P. M.
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	8.23	12.25	.....	4.40
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.10	11.30	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville		8.23	11.40	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville.....	3.24	8.27	11.44	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.45	11.59	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.15	12.21	4.35	6.02	11.06
Millerstown.		9.25	.....	.....	6.11	.....
Thompsontown		9.36	.....	.....	6.21	.....
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.54	.....	.....	6.38	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.00	12.53	5.07	6.43	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.23	1.10	5.27	7.07	11.58
McVeytown....	5.20	10.48	1.27	.....	7,30	.....
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.10	.....	.....	7.50	.....
Mount Union...	5.42	11.16	1.46	6.08	7.56	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.23	.....	.....	8.02	.....
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.42	2.04	6.27	8.20	12.55
Petersburg	6 21	11.57	2.18	.....	8.33	.....
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.23	2.44	h	8.56	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	12.30	2.50	7.04	9.02	1.32
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.51	3.08	7.23	9.20	.....
Altoona.....	7.40	1.10	3.25	7.40	9.35	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.05	7.20	11.30	2.00	5.30
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	.....	7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....	.....	7.30	11.52	2.26	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	.....	7.48	12.03	2.45	6.37	9.33
Birmingham .	.....	7.53	g	2.50	6.42	
Petersburg ...	.....	8.17		3.15	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.10	8.30	12.35	3.30	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.25	8.47		3.48	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	5.31	8.53		3.56	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton...	5.36	8.58		4.02	7.46	
McVeytown....	5.53	9.15		4.23	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.15	9.35	1.33	4.50	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.36	9.55	1.50	5.15	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	6.42	9.59		5.20	8.52	
Thompsontown	6.57	10.14		5.38	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.06	10.22		5.48	9.16	
Newport	7.15	10.32		6.00	9.26	
Duncannon.....	7.39	10.54		6.26	9.50	
Marysville	7.54	11.07		6.42	10.04	
Rockville.	7.58	11.12		6.48		
Harrisburg.....	8.10	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore2.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington....	1.25	*4.10	7.30			
Philadelphia...	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York.....	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.--For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.28 A. M. and 3.25 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone--For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.35 and 7.25 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 5.30 a. m., on Monday, May 18, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Mail. No.3	NORTH. Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 48	6 20	Robertsdale	11 37	6 39	2 58
1 24	9 00	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	2 46
1 36	9 12	6 44	Cole's	11 11	6 15	2 34
2 04	9 38	7 10	Saltillo	10 41	5 34	1 54
2 11	9 45	7 17	Three Springs	10 33	5 27	1 47
2 23	9 57	7 29	*Beersville	10 21	5 15	1 35
2 36	10 09	7 43	Rockhill	9 55	4 53	1 23
2 51	10 24	7 58	Shirley	9 40	4 38	1 08
2 58	10 31	8 05	*Augh. Mills	9 32	4 31	1 01
3 13	10 46	8 20	Mount Union	9 26	4 16	12 46

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.35, a. m., Cooks 7.47, Coles 7.59, Saltillo 8.24, Three Springs 8.32, Beersville 8.44, arrives at Rockhill 8.56.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.52, Beersville 6.02, arrives at Rockhill 6.14.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.45 a. m., Beersville 6.55, Three Springs 7.17, Saltillo 7.24, Coles 7.59, Cooks 8.11, arrives at Robertsdale 8.23.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Rockhill 12.22 p. m., Beersville 12.34, Three Springs 12.46, Saltillo 12.53, Coles 1.36, Cooks 1.46, arrives at Robertsdale 1.56.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Robertsdale 3.08 p. m., Cooks 3.20, Coles 3.32, Saltillo 3.57, Three Springs 4.04, Beersville 4.16, arrives at Rockhill 4.28.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	10 00	L Rockhill A	9 05	5 05
5 53	9 53	*Blacklog	9 12	5 12
5 45	9 45	*Cedar Rock	9 20	5 20
5 41	9 41	*Locke Vall'y	9 24	5 24
5 35	9 35	*Shade Gap	9 30	5 30
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

Trains 7, 8, 9, 10 carry passengers when run.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent

CENTRE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The sixty-sixth anniversary of the Centre Baptist association was held in the Baptist church at Phillipsburg last week. Following are the proceedings:

In the absence of the moderator of the last session, Rev. Owen James, D. D., the clerk called the body to order and H. L. Bunker, esq., of Hollidaysburg, was chosen moderator pro tem.

Prayer was offered by Rev. W. M. Ryan, after which Rev. W. M. Jennings, T. H. Suckling and L. F. Reigh were appointed a committee on the reception of new churches, to which the application of the First Baptist church of Johnstown was referred.

The committee of arrangements presented its report of the order of exercises, which were duly adopted.

After singing, Revelation iii was read by W. O. Henderson and prayer was offered by Rev. N. O. Patter- of Ansonville, when the introductory sermon was preached by Rev. A. C. Lathrop, from Revelation iii: 19.

On the recommendation of the committee the Johnstown church was readmitted to the association.

The clerk read a synopsis of the letters from the churches, with statistics which set forth the results of the year's work.

After prayer by Rev. L. B. Plumer, the moderator extended the hand of fellowship to the representative of the Johnstown church, Mr. R. J. Hutchison.

H. L. Bunker of Hollidaysburg, was elected moderator; Rev. S. F. Forgeus, of Huntingdon, clerk; S. S. Miles, esq., of Port Matilda, treasurer. Robert McDivitt, of Huntingdon, was appointed assistant clerk.

The rules of decorum were read by the clerk.

The moderator appointed the usual committees through which the routine business of the body is accomplished.

The board of trustees reported no special business during the year save keeping up insurances on properties under their charge.

The report of the treasurer was read, and with prayer by Rev. Leroy Stephens, D. D., the morning session closed.

The Tuesday afternoon session of the association opened at 1.45 o'clock conducted by Rev. Herbert Grimwood, of Lewistown.

At 2 o'clock the body was called to order for business and led in prayer by Rev. W. H. Wilson, of Tyrone.

K. A. Lovell, esq., of Huntingdon, read the report of the missionary committee, which was discussed and laid upon the table for further discussion.

Calvin Green, esq., of Lewistown, presented the report on the work of the State Mission society.

Addresses were made by Rev. H. Grimwood, Rev. J. J. Bullen, of Tyrone; Rev. A. C. Lathrop, of Everett, and Rev. W. M. Jennings, of the Memorial church, Altoona, pastors of missionary churches, and a report of the work of Rev. C. C. Donhan, of Winburne, read.

Rev. C. A. Walker, of Bellwood, read a report on the Pennsylvania Baptist Education society.

An address on the work of ministerial education was made by the general agent of the society, Rev. Leroy Stephens, D. D., of Lewisburg.

F. H. Lane, of Huntingdon, read the report on the state of religion, which was adopted to be printed with the minutes.

Upon recommendation of the committee, Johnstown was selected as the place for the next meeting, August 31, 1897.

Rev. E. B. Palmer, D. D., of Philadelphia, district secretary, spoke of home mission work, dwelling especially on the work among the colored people of the south.

Sunday school work then occupied the attention of the association. Rev. W. O. Henderson spoke of the duties and responsibilities of the superintendent.

Thomas H. Suckling, esq., of Hollidaysburg, teacher of the Judson Bible class, suggested many practical points on "Bible Class Method," dwelling upon organization, enthusiasm and consecration.

This address so pleased the delegates that it was requested that it be furnished for printing in the minutes.

A paper on "Home Study of the Lesson," prepared by Rev. E. C. Allard, of Johnstown, was read by Mr. R. J. Hutchison.

The auditing committee reported its examination of the treasurer's reports, which were found correct.

Rev. E. C. Allard, K. A. Lovell and J. M. Lewis were appointed a committee of arrangements for next year.

Standing committees for the following year, were announced and committees to secure excursion rates.

The clerk was instructed to prepare the annual letter to the state mission society and to have the minutes printed and distributed.

K. A. Lovell, T. H. Suckling, Henry Cryder, S. S. Miles and C. Greene were elected the missionary committee.

Resolutions concerning the preparation of candidates for ordination were presented by Rev. L. B. Plumer of Altoona, and after considerable discussion were referred back to a committee consisitng of Rev. Mr. Plumer, Rev. W. M. Ryan and Rev. A. C. Applegarth.

The afternoon session was closed with prayer by Rev. J. L. Plush, of Orbisonia.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session opened with an anthem by the choir. After singing Rev. A. R. Miller, D. D., pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church led the body in prayer.

Rev. W. M. Jennings presented a report on foreign missions, which was followed by an address on the subject by Rev. S. F. Forgeus, of Huntingdon.

After introductory exercises were conducted by Rev. C. A. Walker and Rev. L. B. Plumer, the doctrinal sermon was preached by Rev. A. C. Applegarth, of Huntingdon, from Phillippians iii: 13-14.

The claims of the Baptist orphanage at Angora, Philadelphia, were presented by Miss F. M. Schuyler, of Williamsport, which resulted in a collection of $13.14 for its benefits.

The association was closed with prayer by Rev. J. W. Henderson, expastor of the Lutheran church.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The morning service of worship was in charge of Rev. S. L. Plush.

After the association was called to order for business, Brother J. C. Lots led in prayer.

The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

Henry Cryder, G. B. Bowers, J. P. Snyder, T. H. Suckling, S. E. Henry, Calvin Green and Edward Bell were chosen trustees.

Rev. S. F. Forgeus was nominated for vice president of the State Mission society and Rev. C. A. Walker, for the education society.

Rev. W. H. Van Toor was appointed preacher of the introductory sermon next year and Rev. W. M. Jennings preacher of the doctrinal sermon.

The constitution was amended by adding pastors of churches as delegates and also changing the day of meeting from Tuesday to Wednesday hereafter.

Rev. W. M. Ryan presented a report on Sabbath observance and Rev. W. B. Miller a report on intemperance.

The report of the American Baptist Publication society, prepared by Mr. D. C. Taylor, of Tyrone, was read by the clerk and was followed with an address by Rev. F. Flippo, D. D., of Philadelphia.

Rev. L. B. Plumer read a report on education, and Rev. J. H. Harris, LL. D., president of Bucknell university, made an address on its equipment and work.

Mrs. A. E. Africa, of Huntingdon, was appointed to prepare a report on foreign missions, and Mrs. Belle Bunker, of Hollidaysburg, to prepare a report on home missions next year.

Devotional services closed the session.

After a call to order for business S. E. Henry, of Huntingdon, led in prayer.

The board of trustees reported its organization by the election of the following officers:

President, Heny Cryder; secretary, George B. Bowers, esq.; treasurer, S. E. Henry.

The missionary committee was organized as follows: Chairman, K. A. Lovell, esq.; secretary, T. H. Suckling; treasurer, H. Cryder.

Rev. A. C. Applegarth was chosen representative to the American Baptist Home Mission society.

Rev. S. F. Forgeus was elected delegate to the American Baptist society.

Revs. C. A. Walker, A. C. Applegarth, S. F. Forgeus, W. M. Ryan and Calvin Green were chosen delegates to the state mission society in Reading next month.

The meeting was then committed into the hands of the sisters, Miss S. E. Dysart presiding.

The sixteenth annual report was read by the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks.

The address on woman's work in home missions was delivered by Miss F. M. Schuyler.

General remarks were made by Rev. O. F. Flippo, D. D., and others until the arrival of Miss Marie A. Dowling, of Shao-Ning, China, who presented women's work in foreign missions, which closed the exercises of the society.

The association, resuming business took from the table the report of the missionary committee and adopted it to be printed in the minutes.

The report on home mission work was prepared by Rev. J. J. Bullen.

The report of the obituary committee, prepared by Rev. Applegarth, was read by Rev. Plumer, and the report adopted to be printed in the minutes.

After a few appropriate closing remarks by the moderator the association closed with prayer by F. H. Lane.

Sent it to His Mother in Germany.

Mr. Jacob Esbensen, who is in the employ of the Chicago Lumber Co., at Des Moines, Iowa, says: "I have just sent some medicine back to my mother in the old country, that I know from personal use to be the best medicine in world for rheumatism, having used it in my family for several years. It is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It always does the work." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Nickle-in-the-slot gas meters are operated at Danville, Ky.

One newspaper for each of her birthdays is the odd collections which a young woman of Hiwatha, Mo., owns.

One shipper of Curry county, Or., has sent away 2,000 head of sheep this season, and expects to ship 5,000 in all.

Salmon to the amount of 140 tons, for which the fisherman received four cents a pound, have been shipped by one firm at St. Helena, Or., this year.

At Hood River, Or., strawberries yielded one grower this past season a profit of $208.79 on a patch of 96 square rods, or at the rate of nearly $400 an acre.

An editor who is also Postmaster at Great Bend, Mo., offers a year's subscription to his paper at $1, agreeing that the paper shall be sent free if Bryan is beaten.

At Cutchogue, L. I. a German grafted upon a tree in his orchard a twig sent to him from the Fatherland, and he has just cut off for exhibition a branch a foot long, bearing thirty-six prunes.

Workmen putting in a telephone at Springfield, Mo., accidentally made a connection with the fire-alarm wires, and when they tested the instrument the department was called out and the firemen were unable to tell what the trouble was.

Unusual facilities for matrimony are offered at Americus, Ga. Justice Graham, while walking on the street one evening, was approached by a negro man and woman who asked to be united, and he joined them in the solemn bonds then and there.

An uncontrolable desire to tramp, a preference for barns rather than a comfortable home in which to sleep, and supreme satisfaction in begging or stealing food have caused 12-year-old Willie King, of Syracuse, to give his parents so much trouble that they have been obliged to have him arrested.

A flume six miles long, part of it built on trestles 87 feet high, has been constructed near Cottage Grove Or., from a mill in the lumber belt to the Southern Pacific railroad. A million feet of lumber was used in building it, and its capacity is 40,000 feet a day. There is abundant water for it throughout the year.

Some one in Germany, according to a recent account, proposes to build a house of which the framework is to be made of water tubing, in which warm water is to be circulated in winter and cold water in summer, warming or cooling the enclosed space as may be prompted by the requirements. All the floors and ceilings and walls are to be crossed and recrossed with water pipes, affording heating and cooling surface exactly where theory tells us it should be to give the most desirable result. The building of that house would certainly afford an excellent modern practical demonstration of the value of these ideal principle.

Your Boy Wont Live a Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill St., South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had Lung trouble, following Typhoid Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy wont live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for Lung trouble. Trial bottles Free at B. O'Connor & Sons.

FIVE THOUSAND KILLED.

Details of the Turkish Massacre of Armenians in Constantinople.

MORE MURDERS ARE FEARED.

Women and Children Slaughtered---British Government Orders a Powerful Fleet to the Levant---Fourteen Big Vessels of War---An American Cruiser Also Ordered to Turkey by Our Navy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 4.—A number of the shops and bazaars were opened during yesterday for the first time since the attack by Armenians upon the Ottoman Bank. No disturbances occurred, but the populace evidently fears a repetition of the scenes of last week. The arrests of suspected Armenians continue.

Additional facts concerning the recent massacres are coming to light. It is now estimated that 5000 persons perished, and that scarcely a male Armenian escaped in the Hassim Pasha and Haskoi quarters. Forty-five women and children sought refuge on the roof of a house, where they were discovered, slaughtered, and their bodies thrown into the street.

The Turkish officials are continuing the work of clearing the khans of the Amenians who have been hidden there, and the foreign consuls are supervising this work to see that the conditions prescribed by the representatives of the Powers are carried out. These conditions provide that the consuls must consent to the entry of the houses, but no Armenians can be arrested without the consent of the consuls, and all arms and explosives will be handed over to the Government.

This search of the houses of foreigners is irritating, but it is considered necessary if the return to anarchy is to be prevented. In many cases flags are floating over the khans, and the soldiers are in constant fear of having bombs thrown at them if they invade foreign property.

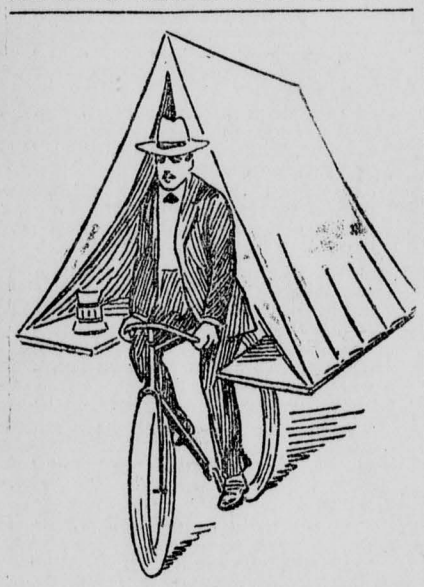
VALETTA, Island of Malta, Sept. 3—The English battleships Ramilies and Trafalgar, flaghips of the British Mediterranean squadrons, and twelve other British warships, have started for the Levant.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., September 3.—The cruiser Bancroft, Lieutenant-Commander Belknap commanding, has left the Naval Academy for New York, where the vessel will be fitted out for an expedition to Turkey. The detail of officers will be completed after the cruiser has reached New York.

HIS FAMILY ON A WHEEL.

A New Jersey Man is Traveling to Minnesota in an Unusual Manner.

Henry Norton, a painter who has lived in Camden, N. J., for several years is now on his way to Albert Lea, Minn., on a bicycle, over the rear wheel of which he constructed



TRAVELING IN A TENT BUILT ON A WHEEL.

a platform and above this he placed a tent. The platform is large enough to afford space for his wife and two children as well as a few cooking utensils. Thus equipped he expects to make one hundred miles a day, and he does not think that the trip will cost him more than $100.

Norton is a painter and has been out of work for some time. A brother who lives in Minnesota promised him work if he would go out there. He had no money to pay railroad fare and was wondering what he was to do when he saw a bicycle parade and that gave him the idea for his tent on a wheel. He immediately set to work and constructed his raft and a few days ago started on his journey.

TWELVE MEN BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Explosion at the California Powder Company's Works.

By an explosion in the drying house of the California Powder Company at Hercule Station, Cal., four white men and eight Chinamen were blown to atoms. A number of white men were reported missing. Fifteen Chinamen were more or less seriously injured.

The explosion set fire to the little town of Rodor and great damage was done. The nitro-glycerine plant of the powder company, valued at $50,000, was totally destroyed.

After the first explosion burning acid communicated flames to the neighboring buildings of the powder works, which were destroyed excepting the packing house. The total loss to the company will reach $200,000.

A second series of minor explosions occurred later in the evening, and a few workmen were slightly injured by flying debris.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

A Town in Matanzas Almost Destroyed by the Rebels.

A despatch from Matanzas, capital of the province of that name in Cuba, says that the town of Bolondron, in that province, was attacked at eleven o'clock at night by bands of insurgents under Domingues, Inglesito, Dantin and Valdes. The enemy destroyed the place almost completely, plundering and burning the stores, thirty-two houses, and nineteen huts, and killing three persons. After occupying Bolondron for four hours, the insurgents retreated at three o'clock in the morning, leaving two men killed behind them. Three of the garrison were wounded in defending the town.

THE LABOR WORLD.

The women tailors of New York City are being organized.

Sixty-one New York City bosses signed an eight hour work day agreement with the carpenters' unions.

The Canadian Government has introduced the eight hour system in all offices and works under its control.

A recent test for color blindness among the New York Central engineers and firemen has resulted in a number of retirements.

Librarian Hallidan, at the factory of the Chickering Piano Company, has been with that firm nearly seventy years—since 1827. He is at his post every day.

According to the Paris Figaro, the clerks in the French civil service eke out their incomes by serving as waiters in fashionable restaurants after office hours.

In the gold fields of the Transvaal and Mashonaland the supply of native work people often falls short, although at Johannesburg a native can earn £3 ($15) a month beside his food and such lodging as he needs.

The wages of cotton workers in the St. Petersburg district for a year of 288 days and a day of twelve hours only reach 205 rubles (at face value about $100), while the highest mechanics' wages on record are only 606 rubles.

Rumors of a general strike in this country of seamen and longshoremen are declared unfounded by Secretary J. Williams, of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union. The union is affiliated with the Canadian and British Columbian Seamen's Union.

For the first time in many months the rolling mill at Laramie, Wyoming, is running full blast, and some of the men are working over time. About 150 men are employed, and a large quantity of fish plate iron joints for rails are being turned out.

The Amory mills at Manchester, N. H., have closed for two weeks, throwing out about 1500 hands. This leaves only the Manchester mills and print works in operation. The Worcester Cycle Company, at Middletown, Conn., has shut down indefinitely and discharged all hands.

It is reported that the agricultural colony established a few years ago at Chesterfield, Conn., to provide homes for Russian and Polish Hebrews, is not a success. The men did not find farming a congenial employment, but small clothing factories served for a time to keep the colonists satisfied. Recently, however, many have removed to New York to work in shops there or engage in street peddling.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Li Hung Chang is said to be publishing his notes of travel in Europe in a Pekin newspaper.

On the 23d of September Queen Victoria will complete the longest recorded reign of an English monarch.

It is said that Arthur Sewall, the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, has the best vegetable garden in Maine.

Dr. Giles de la Fourette, the great French neurophatic expert, has been appointed head physician to the Paris exhibition of 1900.

Candidate Bryan has a great-grandmother, a well preserved old lady, in her ninety-fifth year, who lives at New London, Ind.

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, is an athlete among athletes. He rides horseback, not a bike, and thinks horseback riding and hunting the finest of sports.

Mr. Dwight L. Moody will largely withdraw from usual evangelistic work and devote himself to furnishing the 750,000 prisoners in the United States with good literature, chiefly religious.

Dr. Jameson is improving his time whilst in durance vile by writing a book about the recent Transvaal raid. He will have plenty of spare time on his hands for the next twelve months or so.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher has just celebrated her eighty-fourth birthday at the home of her son-in-law, Rev. Mr. Scoville, in West Cornwall, Conn. Mrs. Beecher is still active, and takes a keen interest in current events.

The Shah of Persia has notified the Russian, British, German and French Governments that he proposes to visit their capitals before long. Evidently he is anxious to enjoy as glorious a time as his late father had in Europe.

General Bartolomeo Mitre, ex-President of the Argentine Republic and well known as a writer of note, is now at work upon a monumental history of his country, and, perhaps, of all America, if he lives long enough to accomplish his intention.

Philip T. Colgrove, of Hastings, Mich., who has just been elected World's Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, is thirty-seven years of age, a native of Indiana, a graduate of Olivet College and a practicing lawyer in Hastings.

Elizabeth Sheldon Tillinghast, the young woman who made herself famous with her decorative work at the World's Fair, has entered the Presidential campaign as a stump speaker. She often addresses audiences composed entirely of men.

CONTINUOUS MAIL COLLECTING.

A New System Soon to Be Put in Opertaion in Cities.

A scheme for continuous mail collecting in cities will be put in operation in Washington shortly by Second Assistant Postmaster-General Neilson. A wagon specially constructed for the purpose is now being built at Hartford, Conn. It will be large enough to accommodate a carrier independent of the assistant, who will do the driving and take the mail from the street boxes. This wagon will contain several apartments for "throwing" the mail. While it will be rather large, it will be light and strong, and made with a view to accommodating the work rather than for looks, although ornamentation will not be neglected.

This wagon will be put on at an early hour in the morning and kept on its rounds until after midnight. All the boxes in the business centres and other populous districts will be visited one after another, the territory being gone over constantly, a new trip being commenced as soon as the original starting point is reached. The carriers in charge will sort the mail, making up distributions for all trains. The out-of-town mail will be pouched and delivered to the proper railroad station. Other pouches will be made up for the various sub-stations where carriers are assigned for the city postoffice, etc. General Neilson has great hopes for the future of this continuous collection, and will watch its development in Washington with careful attention.

Immigration Scheme in the South.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company is at work on a very comprehensive immigration scheme. It provides for the colonization of Southwestern Louisiana and parts of Texas, along its line, with families from Austria. An inspection committee of native Austrians is to arrive about October 1 to look over the agricultural lands of Louisiana and Texas.

FIRST STATE ELECTION.

Vermont Goes Republican by the Largest Majority in Its History.

The Green Mountain State has declared for Josiah Grout, Republican for Governor, and for the Republican State ticket entire, by a plurality unparalelled in the history of Vermont politics.

Chairman Merritt, of the Republican State Committee, issued a final bulletin at midnight on election day for 230 out of 245 towns, giving a Republican majority of 37,924.

The remaining towns in 1894 gave a Republican majority of 1181, and with this majority added Merritt figures a majority of 39,000 for the head of the ticket.

The weather generally was cool and fair throughout the State, and hundreds of Republicans voted who have not been at the polls for years. Practically the full Republican vote was cast. On the other hand, the lack of organization in the Democratic ranks was very apparent.

The whole Republican State ticket is elected, and both Congressmen H. Henry Powers, of Morristown, and William G. Grout, a brother of the successful candidate for Governor, are returned to Washington. Both branches of the Legislature are also overwhelmingly Republican.

In the September election of 1892 the Republican plurality was 19,664.

ARTIST REINHART DEAD.

One of the Most Eminent of American Illustrators Passes Away.

Charles Stanley Reinhart, the well-known American artist and illustrator, died a few days ago at the Players' Club in New York after a short illness.

Mr. Reinhart ranked with Henry E. Abbey and others of the most eminent American illustrators. He was born fifty-two years ago in Pittsburgh, and for three years during the Civil War was engaged on the United States railroads in Virginia. After the close of the war he was

CHARLES S. REINHART.

employed in a steel manufactory in Pittsburg, and only in 1868 began the serious study of art. He went first to Paris and then to Munich. After completing his studies abroad he returned to New York City, and there the greater part of his life had been spent.

Mr. Reinhart was employed first by the Harpers, and some of the last work he did was in illustration of these publications. He made illustrations for other firms and frequently exhibited oil and water color paintings at the National Academy of Design. In 1892 several of his paintings were exhibited at the World's Fair, and one of these, "Cast Ashore," had previously gained a second prize at the Salon exhibition in Paris.

Mr. Reinhart had long been appreciated as one of the best and most truly artistic of American illustrators, and his work has gained a high reputation. He was a widower, his wife having died eleven years ago in Paris, and three children, one son and two daughters, survive him.

LI HUNG CHANG KEPT BUSY.

A Variety of Experiences for the Great Chinaman in New York.

Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Ambassador, had some varied and interesting experiences the other day in New York. In the morning he received a number of callers and gave audience to representatives of various missionary societies. An address was presented to him, and his reply testified to the good work accomplished by American missionaries in China, especially in the way of suppressing the opium habit, the curse of the native population. He also referred gracefully to the prayers of the missionaries for him when he was stricken by an assassin in Japan. About 1 o'clock, the Viceroy, escorted by soldiers, went to the Merchants' Club, down town, where he was enterrained at luncheon. His response indicated the pleasure he felt over the warmth of his reception in the United States. Afterward he was driven through Chinatown, where the inhabitants made a unique demonstartion by exploding great bundles of firecrackers in their eminent countryman's honor. From there Li proceeded to Union Square and reviewed the Police, Fire and Street Cleaning Departments. In the evening a dinner in his honor was given at Delmonico's by the Chinese Consul and Chinese merchants, but the Ambassador was not present owing to a slight injury.

While entering his carriage after the Merchants' Club entertainment the Viceroy had his finger caught in the jamb of the door, but the injury was not serious.

EXTERMINATING THE SEALS.

Only a Few of Their Former Numbers on the Pribylov Islands.

Advices has been received from the United States Government Commission appointed to investigate the seal fisheries in northern waters. Dr. David Starr Jordon, who is at the head of the American Commission, says that the herds have diminished to an insignificant fraction of their former proportions. The North American Commercial Company will be unable to secure more than 15,000 skins from the herds on the Pribylov Islands this season.

The United States steamer Albatross, having the members of the Commission on board, is now cruising off the coast of Japan in company with a Japanese gunboat.

Found $4000 in a Tea Kettle.

A valuable find of money is reported twelve miles northeast of Moberly, Mo. The finder is Patrick Henry, who was moving from Springfield, Ill., to Kansas. While in camp and cutting a stick of wood his ax slipped and struck something in the ground, which proved to be an old tea kettle containing $4000 in gold. The dates on the coins are prior to 1860.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Ten thousand employes under the War Department have been classified in the civil service, in accordance with the order of President Cleveland of May 6th last, which extended the operations of the law to practically all Government employes.

Ex-Governor Francis, of Missouri, the new Secretary of the Interior, was sworn into office by Associate Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, and took charge of the Department.

The Postoffice authorities have decided that it is unlawful to send a letter by express or otherwise outside of the United States mails unless it be inclosed in a Government stamped envelope. It is also declared unlawful to inclose a letter in an express package unless it pertains wholly to the contents of the package.

Secretary Hoke Smith took formal leave of the heads of the bureaus and other employes of the Interior Department.

The report of Commodore Dewey to the Navy Department on the speed of the cruiser Brooklyn on her recent trial gives it, corrected for tide, as 21.9117 knots an hour. She earns her builders $350,000 by exceeding her contract requirements 1¾ knots.

Secretary Carlisle, replying to a letter of Senator Faulkner, says that neither the Treasury Department nor any Sub-Treasury "has ever been called upon to redeem silver dollars in gold."

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore.	77	34	.694	Philadel.	55	59	.482
Cincinnati	70	43	.619	New York	55	61	.474
Cleveland	69	43	.616	Brooklyn.	53	60	.469
Boston.	65	50	.565	W'shing'n	46	66	.411
Chicago.	65	51	.560	St. Louis.	35	80	.304
Pittsburg.	61	51	.545	Louisville	29	82	.261

Chairman Bynum, of the National Democracy, announced that his party would establish National headquarters in Chicago, with a branch in New York, and that an active campaign for Palmer and Buckner would be begun without delay.

Abbe Kneipp's cure for sickness by walking barefoot in the early morning dew is tested daily by numerous persons in the Central Park, New York.

The First National Bank of Helena, Montana, has failed owing to inability to meet the demands of Eastern creditors.

Dr. Thomas Gallagher, a prominent Irish political prisoner recently released from Portland Prison, England, arrived in New York hopelessly insane.

Three men were killed by a boiler explosion while thrashing on a farm at Sanilac Centre, Mich.

Complete returns from Vermont give the following figures on the vote for Governor: Grout (Rep.), 53,396; Jackson (Dem.), 14,905; Battell (Pop.), 631; Whittemore (Pro.), 525. Grout's plurality, 38,491; majority over all, 37,345.

Professor Lorenzo N. Fowler, the noted phrenologist, died at West Orange, N. J., in his eighty-sixth year.

Joseph Chamberlain, British Colonial Secretary, and Mrs. Chamberlain arrived in New York on a visit to Mrs. Chamberlain's parents, near Boston. The English Cabinet Minister said he had no official mission.

Robin Whittemore, the young son of the editor of the Encyclopedia of American Biography, was killed in Brooklyn by coming into collision on his bicycle with a horse and carriage.

Li Hung Chang was interviewed by New York reporters on education, the Chinese Exclusion act, which he vigorously condemned, and its effects. Later he called on Mayor Strong, then drove through Brooklyn, visited the Navy Yard and attended a reception at the Union League.

Daniel Spraker, the oldest bank President in the United States, died at his home, Fonda, N. Y., aged ninety-eight years.

Charles E. Warburton, founder and proprietor of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, was found dead in bed at Atlantic City, N. J.

Secretary Carlisle had a notice posted in the Sub-Treasury at New York that officeholders were not expected to contribute to the party campaign fund.

A car loaded with stone broke from its fastenings at the top of a steep incline on the new intrenchments that are being built at Finn's Point, N. J. It killed two men and injured others.

Candidate McKinley was visited by a delegation of 100 Republican West Virginia editors at his home in Canton, Ohio, and Candidate Bryan on the same day was greeted by a crowd of 20,000 people at Columbus.

Senator Quay has taken charge of the Republican National campaign in the East, with headquarters in New York.

Frank Beaubien, a Frenchman, of Detroit, Mich., while drunk, shot and mortally wounded his wife, attempted to kill his two children and then blew his own brains out.

The Red Lion Inn, a noted summer resort at Stockbridge, Mass., has been destroyed by fire.

Signal Service Sergrant Ivy Baldwin fell from his balloon while making an ascent in Colorado and was fatally injured.

Michael Heenan, fifty years old, quarreled with his wife Delia at their home in Dorchester, Mass., and wound up by crushing her skull with an axe and then cutting his throat. Both will die.

Li Hung Chang's trip to West Point was spoiled by rain, and the distinguished Chinaman returned to New York without leaving the Dolphin, which had conveyed him up the Hudson, or seeing the cadets.

Foreign Notes.

Fighting has occurred in the Ekaterine district of Macedonia, during which the Turks had forty-six killed and insurgents lost heavily.

The British steamer Ravensheugh sunk the steamer Fusigama in a collision off Finisterre, France.

Two churches and a large number of farm houses were destroyed, and many cattle were killed by an earthquake in Iceland.

Secretary of the Navy Herbert, who recently arrived in England from the United States, was a guest on board the new British torpedo boat Desperate on the trial trip of that vessel.

Captain Dreyfuss, the French army officer sent to prison at French Guiana for life for selling military secrets to the Germans, is reported to have escaped in an American schooner with his wife's assistance.

Five persons—four women and a man—were burned to death in a hotel fire at Vankleek Hill, Ontario.

Drought in Colombia is causing great suffering.

An international meeting of representatives of the Irish race was held in Dublin. The object was the consideration of Ireland's needs, and 2000 delegates from all parts of the world attended.

The town of Tiguish, Prince Edward's Island, has been almost wiped out by fire. The loss is $100,000.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.25 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals.	20,638
Condensed milk, gals.	157
Cream, gals.	556

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Extras.	$ —	@	16½
Firsts.	14½	@	15½
Thirds to seconds.	11½	@	13½
State—Fancy	—	@	15
Welsh tubs—Fancy	14	@	14½
Western Im. Creamery	10	@	12½
Western Dairy	9	@	12
Factory, firsts	10	@	10¼
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	7¾
Full cream, good to prime	6¼	@	7¼
State Factory—Part skims, common to fair	2	@	5
Part skims, choice	6	@	6½
Full skims	—	@	—
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	14	@	16
Jersey—Fancy	17	@	18
Western—Prime to choice	—	@	15
Southern—Best	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice	—	@	1 20
Medium, 1895, choice	—	@	1 05
Pea, 1895, choice	—	@	1 05
Red kidney, 1895, choice	1 10	@	1 12½
White kidney, 1895, choice	—	@	1 25
Black turtle soup, 1895	1 45	@	1 50
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	1 55
Green peas, bbls	—	@	75
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	4 50	@	6 00
Blackberries, ₱ qt	4	@	8
Plums, green, ₱ basket	25	@	35
Peaches, Md., ₱ basket	50	@	1 00
Watermelons, ₱ 100	6 00	@	15 00
Muskmelons, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	3 50
Huckleberries, ₱ qt	4	@	6
Apples, fancy, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Pears, Bartlett, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	12	@	15
HOPS.			
State—1895, choice, ₱ lb	7½	@	8
1895, common to fair	3½	@	5
Pacific Coast, choice	6½	@	7
Common to prime	3½	@	6
Old odds, 1894	2½	@	4½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl	75	@	60
L. I., ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Cabbage, L. I., ₱ 100	2 50	@	3 50
Onions, Eastern white, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Squash, ₱ bbl	60	@	1 75
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	6	@	40
Carrots, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@	1 00
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Tomatoes, ₱ crate	10	@	25
Green peas, ₱ bag	75	@	1 75
Lima beans, ₱ bag	75	@	1 00
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	60	@	75
Cucumbers, L. I. ₱ 100	75	@	1 00
Green corn, ₱ 100	50	@	1 00
Beets, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 50
Pumpkins, ₱ bbl	50	@	60
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	3 50
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	90
Clover mixed	65	@	70
Straw—Long rye	75	@	80
Oat	30	@	35
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	9½	@	10
Chickens, ₱ lb	9½	@	10
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Ducks, ₱ pair	55	@	85
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 37
Pigeons, ₱ pair	15	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Chickens, Phila., ₱ lb	11	@	16
Western, light weight	9	@	11
Fowls, ₱ lb	10	@	11
L. I. Spring ducks, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Geese, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 75
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Patents	4 00	@	4 25
Spring Patents	3 40	@	3 60
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	65¾
September	—	@	62¾
Corn—No. 2	—	@	26½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	23½
Ungraded White	—	@	—
Rye—No. 2, Western	39¼	@	40
Barley—Feeding	30½	@	32
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	3 50	@	4 00
Clover	6 75	@	8 25
Lard—City steam	3.45c	@	3.50c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6¾	@	8¼
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	7	@	11
Country dressed	6½	@	10
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	3 25	@	3 95
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	3 75	@	5 00
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	3 50	@	4 10
Dressed	5	@	6½

PREHISTORIC RELICS.

Giant Skeletons and Implements Found in a Pennsylvania Mound.

Mound builders' work of great value is being uncovered at McKee's Rocks, Penn. Thomas Harper, who is superintending the work, believes that the specimens found recently are not less than 1000 years old, and proves that they were made by the most ancient people that inhabited this country. Bore awls or needles were included in the find, and Mr. Harper says they can partially be restored. A tomahawk, which he regards as not being less than ten centuries old, was also found. The same kind of weapons are found in the British Isles. Mr. Harper says the weapon is similar in appearance to the naloith, which was used for striking. It is made of gneiss. It is considered an extraordinary discovery.

The bone implement, or flaher, is regarded by Mr. Harper as possessing unusual interest. This is the implement with which primitive men, as well as ancient people, made flint instruments. Mr. Harper maintains that this last find proves that the mound was built by mound builders.

The specimens will be placed in the Carnegie Museum, in Pittsburg. Since this mound was opened, a month ago, sixteen skeletons have been found, many of them being of gigantic size.

Blown Away by a Cyclone.

An old man, one of the nine persons in Peter Peterson's house near Grafton, N. D., when a cyclone came down on it, tried to hold the door from blowing in, and the next moment found himself, still clinging to the door, forty feet away in the field.

A Boom in Franked Documents.

Public Printer Benedict says that he has been forced to buy more than 40,000,000 envelopes to meet the demands of the various party committees for franked documents for use in the campaign.

Why Not Be Happy, Today?

I have questioned my hopes of the future,
I have doubted my dreams of the past;
I have roamed through the realms of ambition,
With visions too lovely to last;
I have longed for youth's fondest ideals,
But those phantoms are now far away,
And at last fair Ppilosophy whispers:
"Oh, why not be happy, today."

Though storm clouds may darken life's valley,
And each heart have some shadows of care,
The bright sun will soon gild the heavens
And thy troubles will melt into air.
So what is the use of repining?
No! the world does not care for your whining.
So why not be happy, today?

Ah, the old world at heart is too solemn,
And life is at best full of trials;
But try to be cheerful, 'twill help you
If you brighten all pathways with smiles.
Then life will be well worth the living—
Let kindness illuminate its way,
And with hope's gilded banners before us
Let's strive to be happy, today.

—Larry Chittenden, in Form.

THE PHANTOM VOICE.

Sitting on the veranda of his summer residence by an inland lake in Michigan, surrounded by his family and guests, the venerable Judge Wattles told the strangest story of his professional career.

"Immediately following my admission to the bar," he said, "I was made prosecuting attorney, accepting the honor as a deserved tribute to my superior abilities. But you must bear in mind that this was a good many years ago in a little valley town in Pennsylvania, where we were hemmed in by the mountains and had few with whom to compare in the matter of intelligence or attainments.

"In the criminal annals of the county there were the evidences of a well-disposed community and it came as a startling sensation when Farmer Jenkins, driving home late one night, was beaten to insensibility and robbed of a large sum of money. Here was work for me and I went at it with the zeal of an ambitious beginner. Jenkins insisted that he would be able to identify his assailant, seen in the dim moonlight that sifted through the trees, describing him as a tall, well-dressed young man with a dark mustache and an angry red scar across his left cheek.

"'Why, I seed that air critter,' declared Constable Joe Huskey, 'I kim on him sudden like yisterday when I was fishin' at Punkey Holler crick. Th' feller war in swimmin' an' tole me he war jist outen the city fur a leetle recreation. I'd know him 'mongst a thousan'.'

"By employing competent assistance from Philadelphia, we ran down our man, Jenkins and Huskey both recognizing him at sight. A few days after the arrest and while I was working on the case, a handsome, matronly appearing woman walked into the office, introducing herself as the mother of the prisoner, who had given the name of Harry Winter. She bore the unmistakable marks of refinement, and in a brief statement, punctuated by convulsing sobs, assured me that a terrible mistake had been made. Harry was her son, her only support, and she a widow. He was the soul of honor and had never given her an hour's anxiety. He was with her the night of the assault and robbery. They had walked for an hour in the evening, after which he read to her, going to his room at 11. It was a physical as well as a moral impposibility for him to have done the great wrong laid at his door. Her story greatly impressed me, but there was the positive indentification by Jenkins and the constable.

"Less than a week later I had another caller; a well-dressed man who walked with a limp and who said he had been subpœnaed by the defense to show Winter's good reputation. But nothing could have surprised him more, for he knew the accused to have a damning record. He declared that he had a full confession of that very crime from the prisoner who had relied upon the cripple as a loyal friend simply because they had met occasionally at the mother's house. This swept away the doubts that she had created, convincing me that her clinging love had overcome her regard for the truth. I gained a promise from the cripple that he would say nothing till called to the stand by the other side.

"When the prosecution had made its case at the trial I was entirely satisfied. Just after Jenkins and Huskey had sworn point blank, as I knew they would, word reached me that there was a private detective in the court room who wanted Winter for a crime committed in New York. This was help from an unexpected source, and I soon had it before the jury that the ugly scar on Winter's cheek was made by a man defending his home against burglars. There was not a weak link in the chain of evidence that had been coiled about him.

"On his behalf the testimony of the weeping mother made a deep impression, but I was confident that the spell she had put upon the twelve men sitting in judgment would yield to the cool deliberations of the jury room. After several unknown witnesses had given testimony tending to show that Winter had led a reputable life, the man who had called upon me limped to the stand, and I must confess that I rejoiced at the anticipated confusion of the defense.

"But there was a most unacountable intervention. No sooner was the oath administered to the witness than a voice from overhead solemnly warned him to remember that he had made sacred promise before his Maker to tell nothing but the truth. The prisoner dropped heavily into his chair, the jurymen went white as ghosts and the judge cast a troubled look about the ceiling as if to detect the bold offender. 'Order in the court' was gruffly demanded and the case proceeded. The first material question asked was as to the character of the prisoner, and that same phantom voice, this time from the rear of the judge, called the collapsed witness by name and said in measured tones: 'Remember that the pains and penalties of perjury are not inflicted in this world alone, but are imposed through all eternity.'

"The court whirled and gasped with a terror that his pride sought vainly to conceal. An unknown dread was upon me and jurymen were stricken with fright. Hard-headed and practical old farmers as they were, the superstition that had lain dormant and dying through generations was quickened into life. But it was the witness who cringed and stared as though in the presence of death. He admitted a bitter enmity toward the prisoner whose liberty he had meant to swear away, though called in his behalf, and wound up by not only swearing that Winter was a model young man, but that he was seen walking with his mother by the witness on the night in question.

"I felt the ground slipping from under me, but the dramatic climax was yet to come. From an open door into one of the small adjacent rooms hurried an excited man with striking features and blazing eyes. He rushed to the prisoner, embracing him as a father might have done, and then demanded, rather than requested, that his evidence might be taken. It was to the effect that he had been a captain in the Mexican war, that Winter, then a mere boy, was a drummer whom the captain loved as a father; that when he was shot from his horse in a charge, the boy gallantly fought back the murderous Mexicans till stronger assistance could come, and that there he had received the wound which left such a ghastly scar. The impetuous witness even got in a statement that there must be some vile conspiracy against Winter and wanted to confront the private detective. But he had disappeared. The jury acquitted without retiring, and I thought their verdict a righteous one.

"One evening some years later, when South on business, I found time heavy on my hands and dropped into a place of amusement. I was indifferently interested until that voice of the court room, which still haunted my memory, came from an upper corner of the hall. I felt like running, but, turning to the stage, I saw my hero of the Mexican war. He tipped me a recognition and later went with me to the hotel. There, under pledge of secrecy, he gave me the inside facts of that mysterious trial.

"The alleged mother, the alleged detective, the alleged captain, the cripple and Winter were all members of a shrewd gang of crooks operating in the East. Winter had committed the robbery and his pals had put up an elaborate scheme which saved him. They enjoyed many a laugh over the manner in which they had 'done' the 'Rubes' up in my country. Winter was then doing a life sentence. The 'mother' was dead, the 'detective' fled the country and the cripple went with him. The 'captain' was one of the best ventriloquists of the day, and had become a 'professor' who made an honest living. It was his voice, thrown at will, that left us simple folks thinking that we had encountered the supernatural."—Detroit Free Press.

The Science of Smiles.

The gentle art of smiling is the latest thing which science has been meddling with, tracing back to its very beginning, and pointing out with something like a sneer how this facial expression first came to adorn the face of primeval man.

Mr. Edward Cuyer, in a recent lecture in Paris before the Societe d'Anthropologie, stated that our smiles, however winning to outward seeming, are simple records of our very remote ancestors' selfishness, greediness and pugnacity.

The passion that dominated all others in primitive man was the desire for food. The animals of those days were huge and fierce, and the implements of hunting few and crude. The naked hunter, therefore, was forced to go ofttimes with an empty stomach, but when he made a kill he gorged himself with meat. The anticipation of the approaching satisfaction of his hunger caused him to open his mouth and show his teeth, partly through pleasure, and partly through an instinctive impulse to get himself in readiness for the immediate stowing away of his food.

With the progress of civilization, however, this facial contortion grew to be caused by other pleasurable things, and then came the sound of audible laughter.

The graceful smile of the hostess, therefore, as she receives her guests, is merely an inherited expression of satisfaction derived from a savage progenitor who anticipated a good time when he had people to dinner—or for dinner.

Again, the open smile or more open pleasure is simply a survival of the gaping mouth with which the semisimian prepared to tackle roast grandmother.—New York Journal.

Tipping Hudson Bay.

A curious result of the slow changes of level going on at various points of the earth's surface has recently been pointed out by Professor Bell of the Geographical Survey of Canada. This is a gradual tipping up of the shores of Hudson Bay, as if some gigantic power were engaged in an attempt to empty that great basin of water into the adjoining sea. One of the easiest indications of what was going on came to the attention of the officers of the Hudson Bay Company when they found that the water at the mouths of the rivers where their posts are stationed was gradually getting shallower and navigation consequently becoming more difficult. Examination shows that the shore is lined with old beaches of sand and gravel lying as high as fifty feet or more above the present level of the bay. When Hendrik Hudson, in 1610, discovered the great body of water that bears his name, he wintered with his ships on the east coast of the bay in a harbor which has now disappeared, or at least has been so far drained off as no longer to be recognizable from his description.

Hatched Out by the Sun.

"The Lebanon, (Ky.,) Enterprise" says that some weeks ago, Mrs. Adams of that town, set a hen, which after attending to her duties for two weeks wearied of welldoing and deserted the nest. The eggs were thus exposed to the sun, and Mrs. Adams was surprised several days later to observe that they were hatching as well as if the hen had been attending strictly to her business. Every egg produced a healthy and vigorous chick except two, which were laid on the fence as worthless. Two days thereafter, however, two chickens scrambled out of these eggs, also, and came off their perch and went on their way rejoicing.

Mexico imported last year manufactured goods to the value of $4,900,000, more than half of which came from the United States.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 13.

Lesson Text: "David's Gratitude to God," II Samuel xxii., 40-51—Golden Text: II Samuel xxii., 2—Commentary.

40. "For Thou hast girded me with strength to battle. Them that rose up against me hast Thou subdued under me." The whole of this chapter is repeated in the book of Psalms as number 18, the Holy Spirit thus calling special attention to this portion of His writings through David. In chapter xxiii., 1-3, it is written that whatever the sweet psalmist of Israel spake it was the Spirit of the Lord speaking by him. It is well for us when we recognize the whole Bible as written by the Spirit of God for our benefit. Verse 1 of this chapter says that David spake these words unto the Lord when delivered from Saul and all his enemies. In this first verse of our lesson and throughout the psalm he acknowledges that God had done everything for him.

41. "Thou hast also given me the necks of mine enemies, that I might destroy them that hate me." There are many things in the Psalms which the church cannot appropriate or apply to herself. It is not for us to have the necks of our enemies or destroy those that hate us. These things are peculiar to Israel and to the King of Israel, the Son of David, when He shall come in His glory to destroy Israel's enemies and establish the kingdom. Our mission as members of the body of Christ is to suffer meekly even for well doing; to be cast out, hated and killed for His sake, and yet to take it all patiently.

42. "They looked, but there was none to save, even unto the Lord, but He answered them not." As it is written in Mic. iii., 4, "Then shall they cry unto the Lord, but He will not hear them, as they have behaved themselves ill in their doings." And in Prov. i., 28, "Then shall they call upon Me, but I will not answer; they shall seek Me early, but they shall not find Me." Those who seek simply from fear and only because they dread His judgments may not expect to be heard. But see the contrast in Jer. xxix., 13.

43. "Then did I beat them as small as the dust of the earth." See a similar figure in II Kings xii., 7, and Mic. vii., 10. To be thoroughly subdued is very humiliating, but everything or person that is exalted against God must be brought low (Isa. ii., 11, 17). To be cheerfully subject and willing to be subdued for God's glory is very blessed, and it is the privilege of every believer to be as clay in the hands of the potter for God's glory and for our highest good (Isa. lxiv., 8).

44. "Thou hast also delivered me from the strivings of my people." Some of these strivings are included in the long wars between the houses of Saul and David and the later strifes throughout all the tribes of Israel (chapters iii., 1; xix., 9). Trouble from enemies without is bad enough, but trouble within a nation or church or family is much worse. Yet from all He is able to deliver. When He speaks of being head of the nations and a people whom He knows not serving Him, we think of the sure mercies of David of Isa. lv., 3-5.

45. "Strangers shall submit themselves unto Me. As soon as they hear they shall be obedient unto Me." This also makes us think of Messiah's reign when "they that dwell in the wilderness shall bow before Him, and His enemies shall lick the dust" (Ps. xxii. 9). Sons of strangers shall build up Zion's walls, and their kings shall minister unto Israel (Isa. lx., 10). The word "submit" is in the margin rendered "lie or yield feigned obedience." It is the same in Ps. lxvi., 3, and margin, and points to those who in the millennial reign of Christ will only be nominally subject and will follow the devil when he is loosed from the pit (Rev. xx., 7-10).

46. "Strangers shall fade away, and they shall be afraid out of their close places." They shall move out of their holes like worms of the earth. They shall be afraid of the Lord our God and shall fear because of thee (Mic. vii., 17). It shall be a firm rule, as with a rod of iron, and those who have evil in their hearts shall fear to do it because of the swift judgments that shall be sent on evildoers. The awful judgments of the tribulation period shall not soon be forgotten.

47. "The Lord liveth, and blessed be my rock, and exalted be the God of the rock of my salvation." In the Lord Jehovah is the Rock of Ages' strength (Isa. xxvi., 4, margin). He is the God of truth, the living God, the King of eternity. At His wrath the earth shall tremble, and the nations shall not be able to abide His indignation (Jer. x., 10, margin).

48. "It is God that avengeth me and that bringeth down the people under me." It was one of the blessed habits of David's life to see and acknowledge God in everything. When he had Saul in his power and might easily have slain him, he preferred to leave him to God. When Absalom drove him from his throne, he said, seeing God's hand in it, "Let Him do to me as seemeth good unto Him." When Shimer cursed and stoned him, instead of letting Abishai kill him, he said that if the Lord wanted him to endure this he would not even ask why (I Sam. xxvi., 10; II Sam. xv., 20; xvi., 10).

49. "Thou also hast lifted me up on high above them that rose up against me. Thou hast delivered me from the violent man." In the morning of the resurrection, the morning without clouds (chapter xxiii., 4), nor morning when God shall help Israel (Ps. xlvi., 5, margin), when the upright shall have dominion over the wicked (Ps. xlix., 14), when our Lord shall come in His glory and by the brightness of His coming destroy that wicked one, the man of sin (II Thess. ii., 3. 8), then shall we see the complete fulfillment of these things of which David sang and of which he in his own experience had remarkable but only partial fulfillment.

50. "Therefore I will give thanks unto Thee, O Lord, among the heathen, and I will sing praises unto Thy name." God's purpose with Israel in the past and in the future is the same and that is to make Himself such a name through them in the eyes of all Nations that all the Nations may turn to and submit to the one living and true God for their good (Josh. iv., 24; II Sam. vii., 23, 24, Ezek. xxxvii., 27, 28; Rom. xi., 12, 15).

51. "He is the tower of salvation for his king and showeth mercy to His anointed, unto David and to his seed forevermore." While David was His anointed, he was a type of the Messiah, Son of David, in whom all the promises will surely be fulfilled. The New Testament begins and ends with the Son of David (Math. i, 1; Rev. xxii., 16). As it begins and ends with Israel and the kingdom of God on earth. The sure and everlasting covenant of God was David's comfort in his dying hour (chapter xxiii., 5) There is nothing so sure as the promises of God.—Lesson Helper.

Self-Made Man Leaves $15,000,000.

George Mence Smith, a self-made Scotchman, who died recently worth over $15,000,000, possessed over seventy stores in London for the sale of lamp oil, kitchen brushes and other necessities of housekeeping. He leaves no less a sum that $1,300,000 to be divided among the employes of his different businesses.

CYCLING NOTES.

Boston is to have a coasting contest.

The Salvation Army in England uses bicycles to some extent.

President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, now rides a bicycle.

The charge for carrying a bicycle to Europe and return is $7, and it must be crated.

Bicycles checked free at the opera house is the odd news that comes from Burlington, Vt.

An English Justice of the Peace has been fined for riding a bicycle at night without a lighted lamp.

A hotel at Nice, France, advertises a special race track for the exclusive use of its cycling patrons.

Bicylists of the congregation have forced a Methodist church at Oshkosh, Wis., to furnish accommodation for wheels.

Bicycles have reached the Arizona Indians, and people of Phœnix recently noted a Pima riding his wheel along the Tempe road.

A firm of New Yorkers and Brooklynites which proposes to manufacture leather tires, has been incorporated with $100,000 capital.

At Woodgreen, England, Ilsley, the bicyclist, rode 151 miles, seventy yards in six hours. This establishes a new record for the distance.

A match race, mile heats, has been made between Joe Patchen, the pacer (2.03), and W. W. Hamilton, the cyclist, who holds several world's records, to take place at Rochester, N. Y., for a purse of $2000.

Annoyed and subjected to indignity by cyclists who persist in using a private path on his lands, Judge John O. Smith, of Savannah, Ga., has planted 500 yards of it with broken glass and publicly announced his act.

Many riders complain this year that the spokes of their wheels break easily. This is an annoyance manufacturers might easily render almost impossible. It comes largely from using too highly tempered steel, and disregard of simple mechanical principles.

The New York Central Railroad Company has issued orders to all section foremen to restrain cyclists from riding between the the track. Complaint is made that cyclists on railroad property are becoming so numerous as to interfere with construction work.

An Austrian magistrate in fining a scorcher declared that "the cyclist must always keep his machine under control, and possess so much skill and such mechanical appliances that in a moment of danger he can instantly bring the machine to a standstill or dismount."

A foreign magistrate decided the other day that a cyclist must have his wheel equipped with the necessary appliances to come to a stop rapidly. He said that he would deal sharply with all those who failed to act in the spirit of his decision. This is accepted in the city in question as making the use of the brake imperative.

The total amount of money won by the leading bicyclists of the country up to recent date is said by the Philadelphia Ledger to be $15,598, the leaders being as follows: Thomas Cooper, $885, A. Gardiner, $1245; E. C. Bald, $1035; Otto Ziegler, $650; W. C. Sanger, $730; F. A. McFarland, $450; O. S. Kimble, $465; Tom Butler, $400; C. N. Baker, $460.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Lajoie, Geier and Gallagher, Philadelphia's new players, are giving entire satisfaction.

Captain Tebeau still believes that Cleveland will be in the Temple Cup series. He also adds that the Baltimore team is the best ever gotten together.

The Boston Club paid $1200 for Pitcher Klobedanz, of Fall River. He won twenty-five out of the last twenty-nine games pitched in the New England League.

McKean, the hard-hitting shortstop of the Cleveland team, is said to be the heaviest infielder as far as bulk is concerned within the recollection of the oldest player.

Pitcher Cuppy, of the Clevelands, has made only two wild pitches and has hit only five men in thirty-six games. In no game has he given more than four bases on balls.

Of the Baltimores, Kelley, Keller, Brodie, Jennings, Donnelly, Reitz and Doyle have played in more than ninety-five out of 102 games. Every man outside the battery—a record.

"I can stand poor outfielding, providing the fielder makes amends by his work at the bat," says Buck Ewing, of the Cincinnatis. "Batting seems to cut more and more of a figure in the game every year."

Curt Welch died at his home, East Liverpool, Ohio, a few days ago, at the age of thirty-four. In his day Welch was the finest outfielder in the country, possessing marvellous judgment on fly balls and being tricky at the bat.

The Baltimore team will go to Europe soon after the close of the present season. The trip will be under the management of Third Baseman McGraw, and twelve men will probably undertake the journey upon a purely co-operative plan.

When it comes to all-round players, Hallman, of the Phillies, should not be overlooked. He has played as many positions as any man on the diamond—catcher, shortstop, outfield, second base and pitcher, and the Philadelphia management think seriously of putting him on first base.

By a unanimous mail vote of the National League, the form of players' contracts for next year will be changed, so as to run from April 15 to October 15, instead of from April 1 to October 1. This means that the championship season hereafter will begin about May 1 and extend into October. It also means that very few of the League teams will go South to train.

"If you don't believe that a pitcher has his troubles just weigh me before I go into a game and scale me again after the game is over," says 'Al' Maul. "I lose from four to six pounds in nine innings, though I make it up during off days. After a day's work I am tired in brain and body. I have pitched ball ten years, and find that the pitcher relies on his mental resources more and more every season. The strong arm pitcher with speed as a specialty is a thing of the past."

MAN ACTED AS THE FISH.

...ty at Newport Was Much Entertained by a Unique Exhibition.

An exhibition of what is called "human fishing" hugely entertained society at Newport, R. I. Charles M. Oelrichs was the fish and Samuel Powell, Jr., the angler.

Around Mr. Oelrichs's waist was a belt, to which was attached one end of the stout "fishing line" which Mr. Powell reeled off from his heavy rod. The angler then played his "fish" as he would a bass, his object being to get Mr. Oelrichs back across the imaginary line from which he started in the game.

The swimmer's powerful strokes, however, were not to be overcome by angling finesse, and Mr. Oelrichs, after five minutes of successful dodging, was declared winner of the match.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Labor day was not observed in this place to any appreciable extent.

D. H. Foster, of Mapleton, was visible on our streets on Saturday.

The chair factory resumed operations last week after a suspension of a couple of weeks.

Miss Mary Bare, of Philadelphia, was the guest of friends in this place on Saturday last.

C. E. Etnier, of Pittsburg, spent Sunday in this place, the guest of his aunt, Miss Mary Morrison.

T. M. Sechler and Miss Anna Sechler started on Friday to visit friends in Downingtown and Philadelphia.

A. B. Skipper, of this place, is seriously ill at his home on Pennsylvania avenue, west of the chair factory.

A fine rain on Saturday, the first for many days, laid the dust in some places and made considerable mud in others.

Those of our hunters who went to Mifflin county on the 1st inst. to hunt squirrels, returned without an abundance of game.

Miss Lolita Borst, of this place, started for Huntingdon on Monday to enter the Normal school as a student for the ensuing term.

James Pincin and wife, of Altoona, were the guests of friends in town on Saturday on their way home from a trip to relations in Maryland.

Wm. Carter, of this place, who is employed in Swope & Gayton's ballast quarry at Mapleton, was off duty last week nursing a sore hand.

Fishermen and fishing parties have become so numerous in this place recently that if one is not at home he is sure to be found at the river bank.

The Huntingdon centennial is proving quite an attraction to a large number of people, not only from this place but from this section of the county.

Miss Effie Eberman, who has spent considerable time recently in Philadelphia with her sister, arrived home on Saturday evening on a visit of several weeks.

L. B. Shaver, wife and baby, of New York, and Charles Shaver and family, of Cove, arrived in town on Wednesday evening on a visit to parents and friends in this place.

The Odd Fellows of Huntingdon county held their annual picnic at Shade Gap on Thursday last. Quite a goodly number from this place and their friends attended.

The local base ball club went to Burnham on Saturday to play the team of that place, and on account of a heavy rain the game was postponed until a future date. Our boys were very much disappointed.

B. F. Douglas and Wm. Adams returned last week from St. Paul, Minn., where they attended the G. A. R. national encampment. Dr. E. M. Rhodes, who was one of the original party from this place, has gone to the Dakotas to visit relatives and does not expect to be back for some time yet. Rev. D. H. Campbell and J. C. Appleby are the guests of friends in Minneapolis, since the close of the encampment and expect to be back in a few days.

TROUGH CREEK.

Corn cutting has commenced in good earnest.

Wright's cider works was the busiest place in this section a part of last week.

It is said that the best informed republican in the village of Calvin is a free silver man.

Until further notice our cider works will be operated any day in the week except Saturday; that being wash day.

A. W. WRIGHT.

The long locked for rain came last Saturday which, with what fell Sunday morning, has put the ground in fine condition for seeding.

Applebutter, which seems to be an indispensable articie on the table in Pennsylvania though not known in some of the adjoining states, is being extensively made in this valley.

We notice that W. B. Smith's property is for sale on the 18th inst. Any person wanting a Trough Creek home here is the chance for as fine a location and the best house in the valley.

I see an account of one of the shining lights of the Gold Standard advocating the idea of congress fixing the price of wheat, as it is a product of the soil as well as silver. Wonder where he thinks gold comes from? Suppose he thinks it is created in Wall street.

I see a very troublesome weed growing by the road side between E. S. Chilcott's and A. W. Wright's, and below N. Q. Wright's barnyard. It is cocklebur and it should be exterminated at any cost as it is one of the worst pests along the river bottom and will be as bad here if it gets a hold.

We see an account in one of the papers of a supervisor who, under a late act of assembly, receives his $1.50 per day for overseeing a fifty cent boy, and inquiring for the cause of the trouble. The first cause of the trouble was in the legislature increasing the pay for supervisors, and second, the passage of the Baker ballot law, requiring nominations to be made and the tickets designated as though they were for a national election. This enables unscrupulous men to concoct schemes by which names are put on the respective tickets that could not be elected in any other way; as so many democrats are too hidebound to vote for a man because his name is in a republican column and vice versa.

THREE SPRINGS.

Our borough schools opened Monday the 7th inst.

Levi Anderson, of Clay township, was among the visitors to town recently.

Jehu Madden aud H. B. Locke, fertilizer agents, have sold eighty-eight tons this season.

Fred Madden, democratic nominee for director of the poor, was in town the past week.

D. B. Heck, of this place, has a sunflower that measures forty-two and one-half inches in circumference.

Elliott R. Wible, one of Springfield township's enthusiastic republicans, was among the visitors to this place recently.

V. C. Stevens and wife, of Bellwood, Blair county, are visiting Mrs. Stevens' mother, Mrs. C. G. Covert, of this place.

Allen Cutshall, of this place, expects to erect a new porch in front of his residence on Hudson street in the near future.

Mrs. Catharine G. Covert, of this place, is beautifying her residence on Hudson street with a fresh coat of paint and other improvements.

Karl Keffer, wife and son who have been spending their vacation at this place, returned to their home in California, Pa., on last Friday.

G. M. Cutshall, one of Springfield township's successful farmers and a staunch republican, made a business trip to this place the past week.

Clay Park and Edgar B. Stevens, two of our nimrods, spent a part of the past week in Fulton county in search of game. They report squirrels as being plenty.

E. A. Hudson, who some time ago received painful injuries by a horse falling on his left leg, is improving very slowly. He is able to get around by using crutches, which make it inconvenient for a man of so much avoirdupois.

A McKinley and Hobart club will be organized in Clay township on the 27th inst. at 7.30 P. M. The club will be known as the McKinley and Hobart Sound Money Club of Clay Township. The membership is expected to be large.

Reduced Rates to Centre Hall via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the accommodation of persons who desire to attend the twenty-third annual Picnic and Exhibition of the Patrons of Husbandry, State Grange, to be held at Centre hall, Pa., September 12th to 19th, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell from September 14th to 18th, inclusive, excursion tickets to Centre Hall and return from Johnstown, Catawissa, Renovo, and intermediate stations (including stations on branch roads) at *a single fare for the round trip*, good to return until September 21st, inclusive.

For information in regard to rates and train service apply to the nearest ticket agent.

Sale Register.

Saturday, Sept. 19, the Mapleton Roller Mill Co. will offer at public sale at the late residence of T. M. Logan in Mapleton, parlor stove, range, screen doors, window screens, window shades, lot of carpet, 2 iron force pumps, bedsteads, bed springs, bureau, stands, table, chairs, chest, pictures and frames, crockery, lawn mower, etc. Sale to commence at 1 P. M.

Annual Encampment U. V. L.

The annual gathering of the Union Veteran Legion will hold its eleventh annual encampment at Washington, D. C., on October 14, 15 and 16, it having accepted an invitation from the District commissioners of District of Columbia. Great preparations are being made to entertain the visitors during their stay at Washington. An excursion down the Potomac to Mount Vernon, thence to the ordinance testing grounds at Indian Head, and thence to Marshal Hall to partake of an oyster roast, for which this resort is celebrated. Other excursions in view are to Richmond, Fortress Monroe, Norfolk and to the different battlefields.

The secretary of war has tendered an escort in the big parade of a brigade of United States regular troops.

The Crops are Abundant.

The weather crop bulletin for the week ending August 31st says most crops are now so far advanced in good condition that fully averaged yields may be expected. Buckwheat is maturing rapidly and some has been cut. The oats crop has been housed, and in most cases the yield will be large. Considerable tobacco has been housed in good condition. While there are many complaints of potatoes rotting, the crop will be a large one. Corn has eared well and is very promising. Vegetables are plentiful and of good quality. Apples are abundant in many sections. A large acreage has been plowed and some seeding completed.

Compulsory Vaccination,

In accordance with the provisions ot the act of the assembly on June 18, 1894, section 11, Pennsylvania laws, page 206, all school children of the State must be vaccinated, provided they have not previously had the small pox. Principal or other persons in charge of schools are required to refuse the admission of any child to the schools except under a certificate signed by a physician, setting forth that the child has been successfully vaccinated, or that it has previously had the small-pox. The violation of this law is subject to a penalty of not less than five dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding sixty days.

SMITH VALLEY.

There will be a picnic by the Sherman Sunday school and others in Reuben Chilcote's grove in Smith valley, on Sarurday, September 19, to which all well disposed persons are cordially invited to attend and take part. There will be able speakers present. Revs. McKenty and Stine will address the audience. COMMITTEE.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick headache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfecty free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetabe. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system, Reguar size 25c per box. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,

DENTIST,

HUNTINGDOM, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

FOR SALE.—A good pony, new set of harness and leather top buggy, good as new. Will be sold very cheap as I have no use for them. S. B. NEICE, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-7-tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Geo. W. Baith, deceased.]

Letters of administration on the estate of Geo. W. Baith, late of Cassville borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement. J. W. BAITH, Administrator,
8-26-6t. 2910 5th Ave., Altoona, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Mrs. Nancy Kinkead, dec'd.]

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Mrs. Nancy Kinkead, late of Mapleton, have been granted to the undersigned. Persons having claims against said estate will present same, duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are required to make immediate papment.
8-12-6t. H. H. SWOPE, Executor,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

1796. - - 1896.

CENTENNIAL.

SEPTEMBER - 8th, 9th, and 10th.

We will have a big line of Dress Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Fancy Goods, and a full line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Jackets and Wraps for Winter for your inspection.

Special value in 36, 45 and 50 inch all wool Serge in black and colors at 25 cents, 37½ cents and and 50 cents per yards. You will find a very attractive stock.

For decorating at the Centennial we now have a big line of Bunting, Flags and Flag Holders, Chinese Lanterns, etc., etc., at right prices.

WM. REED & SON,

Huntingdon, Pa.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Kings of Low Prices in Clothing.

Spring may be a little backward in coming forward, but we have purchased our stock of

Spring and Summer Suitings

and Furnishing Goods notwithstanding. The goods are all on display and their character and general appearance speak for themselves, showing that we never deviate from our method of giving customers the very best, first, last and all the time.

These Prices tell the Cost:

MEN'S, We can fit almost any form and satisfy the closest buyer. $3 to $20

BLOUSE, Ages 3 to 10 years, $1 to $4

JUNIOR, Ages 3 to 7 years, $1 to $5

REEFER, Ages 3 to 8 years, $1.50 to $6.00

CHILDREN'S, Ages 5 to 15 years, $1 to $7.50

BOYS', Ages 14 to 19 years, $3 to $12

Our Derby and Soft Hats, in all Shades, Cannot Be Surpassed.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Penn St., Huntingdon.

LOOK HERE!

We carry the largest line of FINE GROCERIES in Mapleton. We also carry a large line of

Notions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.,

In BOOTS and SHOES, if you can't find what you want here you can't find them in Mapleton. We have left a few pairs of Ladies' Tan Oxfords that we will sell at cost to close out.

J. L. HETRICK.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 19, 1896.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

FOR SALE.—A Relay pneumatic tire bicycle, 1895 model. Will be sold cheap. For information call at this office. 8-5-tf.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sept. 9, 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Court opens on the 14th.

—Corn cutting has commenced.

—County fairs are now in order.

—The oyster season is with us again.

—The borough schools open next Monday.

—Huntingdon borough centennial this week.

—The potato crop is being housed and is a large one.

—The fall term of Juniata College opened on Monday.

—A Republican club was organized at Petersburg on Saturday.

—Frank H. Logan visited friends in Rockhill during the past week.

—John W. Baker was on a business trip to Fulton county last week.

—The democratic state convention will meet at Harrisburg to-morrow.

—Leaves are beginning to fall, which reminds us that autumn is approaching.

—G. D. Wood is the only juror drawn from this place for the September term of court.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

—Li Hung Chang smokes cigarettes. But then he carries his own coffin about with him.

—Miss May Dell, of Lewistown, is visiting her aunt, Julia B. Dell, in this place.

—If you want five per cent. off your taxes you will have to pay them on or before the 15th inst.

—Miss Fannie Isenberg, of Mill Creek, has been chosen teacher of the primary school at Petersburg.

—Elliott Robley, Jr., and wife, of Altoona, spent Sunday with Mr. Robley's parents in this place.

—L. M. Dell last week moved into the house on Main street recently vacated by T. M. Logan.

—The Huntingdon county teachers' institute will be held during the week beginning November 9th.

—Allegheny Synod of the Lutheran church will meet in Altoona to-day and continue in session about one week.

—Recently ten reformatory inmates gathered 19,280 cucumbers from Cypress Island in two and one-half hours.

—Misses Mildred and Gertrude Bouse, of Tyrone, are welcome guests of Dr. J. G. Spangler and wife in this place.

—A physician says that half the deafness prevalent at the present time is probably the result of children having their ears boxed.

—E. Guy Rex left last week for Bellwood, where he will be engaged in teaching school. We wish him a successful term.

—Information has been brought against Wm. Long, of Ardenheim, for erecting a fish dam in the river near the Montgomery hollow bridge.

—Mrs. Catharine Hummel, wife of William Hummel, of Hopewell township, died on Monday, August 31, after a lingering illness. She was aged about 42 years.

—Frances Edwards, aged 14 years, was so badly burned by the upsetting of a lamp a few nights ago at her home in Johnstown that she died a few hours afterward.

—Chas. B. Stevens, merchant tailor of McConnellsburg, made his semi-annual visit to this place last Wednesday and supplied the wants of his customers in his line.

—Mrs. H. W. McDonald and son Ray, of Huntington, West Virginia, arrived in Mapleton last Thursday evening and will remain for some time with friends and relatives.

—T. M. Wood returned home last week from his trip to Illinois and Iowa and is quite enthusiastic in his descriptions of the industries and products of those states.

—During July the Pennsylvania railroad voluntary relief department paid out $19,500 for deaths, $8,928 for accidents and $14,147 for sickness, a total of $42,575.

—The old tannery property at Franklin Mills, Fulton county, owned by Deford & Co., Baltimore, was destroyed by fire recently, together with a grist mill, store and several dwellings.

—Miss Rose Crawford, daughter of Dr. Crawford, of Tyrone, spent Tuesday night a week with her friend Miss May Fetterhoof at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Spangler in this place.

—Millard Gross' barn in Oliver township, Mifflin county, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, including his stock, grain and implements. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

—Wheelmen will be interested in a late ruling of the Supreme Court which has decided that bicycles are vehicles and entitled to privileges of the highways, and can only be taxed when kept for hire.

—William K. Burchinell, who twenty years ago served as a member of the Pennsylvania legislature from this county, has been nominated for governor of Colorado by the free silver Republicans of that state.

—Wells Duvall, a former resident of this place, now of Juniata, Blair county, on his return from a visit to friends at Wells Tannery, Fulton county, spent a few hours in Mapleton last Friday.

—The Juniata sand company have shut down their works at Mill Creek for repairs. Among the extensive repairs they are making is an air compressor for operating their drills in the drift, steam having been used heretofore.

—The small boy who starts in pursuit of wisdom Monday no doubt would far rather devote the next three months to the pursuit of ripening nuts and apples or smashing away at a base ball in hope of becoming a famous short stop.

—State president Colburn, of the P. O. S. of A., has appointed Rev. B. F. G. McGhee, formerly of Huntingdon, chaplain of the State Camp. This is a well-merited honor. Rev. McGhee is one of the most enthusiastic Sons in the State.

—The eleventh annual reunion of the Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery and 188th Pennsylvania regiment will be held at Williamsport, Sept. 24 and 25. The executive committee expects a large turnout of the veterans.

—Joseph Bierley, a cook, formerly in the employ of Governor O'Ferrall, of Virginia, was arrested by Chief of Police Foust, of Altoona, at Mt. Dallas on Monday of last week, on the charge of embezzling $1,000 while on the Governor's yacht.

—Charles Clarkson, son of Rev. B. F. Clarkson, of Baltimore, was the guest of Bruce Yocum and wife last week. Mr. Clarkson is a trusted employee of the forwarding department of the Baltimore post office and is an exemplary young man.

—W. H. Hatfield and wife, of McKees Rocks, Allegheny county, are visiting Mrs. Hatfield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lamberson, in this place. They took advantage of the Huntingdon Centennial as a good time to visit friends in this county.

—At the recent meeting of the congressional conference for this district at Lewistown, Hon. Thad M. Mahon, of Chambersburg, was re-nominated by acclamation, there being no other candidate. S. S. Woods, of Lewistown, was re-elected district chairman.

—A wreck occurred at Tyrone Forge last Thursday. Three cars of a west bound freight train were thrown over the embankment and one other was wrecked. Brakemen Boyer and Barry, of Harrisburg, were injured in the accident, the former having his back hurt while the latter sustained a dislocation of the sholder.

—John K. Robley and wife, of Altoona, stopped a few hours in town Sunday. They were on their way to Harrisburg to see Mrs. Robley's brother, J. Warner Weston, who had three ribs broken and sustained two cuts on the head last Tuesday morning by falling from his train. His condition is reported critical.

—An exchange remarks that the man who gets the fewest letters complains the most to the postoffice; the man who complains of the preacher pays the least; the man who complains the most of the neighbors is the meanest neighbor, and the man who has the least sense is the most conceited. It may also be added that the man who borrows his neighbor's paper has the most fault to find with the way it is run.

—The men at the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania are now working only four days a week. When the men work full time the pay roll averages about $175,000 a month. It was proposed to make several additions and improvements to the shops in Altoona, which are the largest railroad shops in the world, but with the order to reduce expenses to the lowest notch the work of enlarging the shops has been stopped.

—All old dwelling houses belonging to the Rockhill Iron and Coal Company at Old Rockhill are being torn down and shipped to Robertsdale where the company will reconstruct the same for dwelling purposes. C. K. Horton, of Broad Top City, is the contractor.—Orbisonia *Dispatch.*

—The following state officers were elected at the recent meeting of the State Camp of the P. O. S. of A. at Altoona: President, A. J. Colburn, of Scranton; vice president, Clare M. Taylor, of Huntingdon; master of forms, A. L. Eckert, of Pottsville; conductor, F. W. Smith, of Philadelphia; inspector, Herman A. Miller; guard, J. Oscar Long.

—H. F. Rosensteel and wife, of Huntington, West Virginia, are visiting among friends in this community. They were former residents of Mapleton and were given a cordial greeting. Mr. Rosensteel takes an active part in Republican politics of his adopted state. He thinks there is no doubt of the electoral vote being given to McKinley and Hobart.

—Corn now fills a prominent place on the average bill of fare. Most people like it. Some like it on the cob, some off it, and there are others who relish it when in liquid form. The latter plan isn't good for people. It is like so much dynamite. It will blow up a man's home in short metre; and generally the man goes up in the explosion. Better stick to the cob.

—A disease called acne has broken out on the faces of a number of Huntingdon's young men, which is baffling the skill of their doctors to cure. It comes in large red blotches over the face and neck and is unsightly and painful. The numbers of the afflicted are increasing and the young men not afflicted are quaking with fear lest they may be the next victims.

—Last Tuesday afternoon a traveling Hungarian, was attacked by a couple of tramps near the Juniata Sand Company's works. The Hungarian took to the mountain in order to escape, but was overtaken and robbed of a watch and chain and a small sum of money. His calls for help were heard by the workmen in the sand quarry who came to his assistance but the tramps escaped to the woods.

—A fiendish outrage occurred one night recently near Livermore, Westmoreland county. Three masked robbers broke into the residence of John Crosby and demanded that he give up his money and other valuables. Upon his refusal to comply with this abrupt demand the ruffians bound Mr. Crosby hand and foot and proceeded to torture him into confessing where his money was hidden by roasting the soles of his feet and otherwise abusing him. So outrageously was Mr. Crosby handled that the flesh on one of his ankles is burned through to the bone, while the soles of his feet are in a frightfully schorched condition. Mr. Crosby finally gave up $10.25, which was all the money he had in the house, when the miscreants departed. The victim is an old man aged about 75.

Austin K. Greene.

A. K. Greene, a respected citizen of Saltillo, died suddenly at his home in Saltillo on the morning of August 31, 1896, aged 76 years, 8 months and 24 days, He was the last (except one or two) of the third generation of Greenes, the first being Thomas Greene, who settled in the south end of Huntingdon county in the year 1784 on the land now owned by Geo. W. Cohill and others near Saltillo. Deceased owned the land prior to Mr. Cohill.

Interment was conducted by Rev. E Shoemaker Thursday last in the old and antiquated Green graveyard situated in the orchard of deceased's grandfather, Thomas Greene, where many of his relatives were burried. Part of deceased's will gave a Bible Society $100, the Insane Asylum $100 and the Huntingdon Orphans' Home $100. He was a well known and benevolent man, and will be sadly missed by many of whom he was befriended.

Many of the funeral attendants were interested in reading the epitaphs, some of which dated 1789, 1794, &c.

S. B. G.

—From all accounts Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a Godsend to the afflicted. There is no advertisement about this; we feel just like saying it. —The *Democrat*, Carrollton, Ky. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

T. V. R. R. to be Extended.

Thomas S. Mooorhead, president of the Tuscarora Valley road and Pennsylvania Phosphate Company, which is developing the rich deposits of phosphate along the line of this little road in Juniata county, purposes building an extension of the railroad from Honey Grove to Reed's Gap, a distance of five miles, to facilitate the transportation of the phosphate from the newly-opened Gap belt. It is predicted that the output of phosphate from the Tuscarora Valley region will rank with the leading mines along the McCoysville and Reed's products of the Keystone state ere long. Six veins of fertilizer rock and pebbles have been found in the phosphate belt. At Reed's Gap a tunnel has been pushed in on the vein and is producing two grades of rock, one for home use by the Pennsylvania Phosphate Company, and one vein of higher grade, suitable for foreign shipment, the first carload of which will go to the York chemical works. The discovery of phosphate in this State, it is claimed, will be of great value to the peach grower as a cheap source of a much needed fertilizer. The phosphate rocks in Juniata county are said to yield more phosphate than the bones of animals, and these, according to Liebig, yield 55 per cent. The percentage of phosphate in the best seams and nodules in Tuscarora Valley so far unearthed is declared to be 59 and upward, so that the rock is uncommonly rich. What this means may be conjectured when the fact is stated that Pennsylvania pays annually $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 for fertilizers. As the Tuscarora Valley connects with the Pennsylvania at Port Royal the development of the phosphate beds and railroad means increased shipments for the latter road.

A Double Drowning.

Rev. T. F. Reeser and John D. Love, both of Hollidaysburg, the former a Lutheran minister and the latter a prominent business man, were drowned in the Juniata river near that place last Thursday. The following account of the sad occurrence we take from the Altoona *Tribune:*

"There were no witnesses to the day's tragedy and the details of the fateful occurrence are purely a matter of conjecture. During the Johnstown flood there was a washout near bridge No. 22, on the Williamsburg railroad, and about 300 yards north of the bridge there is a hole in the bed of the stream fifteen feet deep. In the afternoon Mr. Resser proceeded to wade the stream in the vicinity of this hole. He wore a pair of fisherman's high gum boots, very serviceable for comfort, but bound to thwart the efforts of the strongest swimmer when in peril. His companion fished along the bank. That was the last seen of either man alive. The reasonable and accepted theory is that Mr. Reeser waded into the dangerous washout hole and was trapped there by the abrupt and steep sides of the hole. Encumbered by his gum boots he was comparatively helpless. His companion rushed to the rescue, jumping from the sloping bank into the river. Mr. Love's efforts to save his friend were unavailing and his own life was sacrificed in the endeavor. When Mr. Reeser's body was discovered one arm was outstretched, as if it had been reaching for a helping hand."

At daybreak Friday morning the bodies were found lying in shallow water about ten feet apart. The sad event has cast a gloom over the entire community.

Johnston---Curfman.

At high noon Tuesday, September 1, 1896, at the residence of W. S. Curfman, near Winfield, Kansas, George W. Johnston, of Topeka, was united in marriage to Miss Alice P. Curfman, of Winfield, Rev. G. L. Hayes officiating.

About twenty friends of the bride were present and partook of the very excellent dinner. The happy couple left for Topeka the next morning, where they will reside. May long life and happiness be theirs. G. L. H.

—The readers of the ITEM in need of hardware will find it to their advantage to buy of D. E. McClain, Saltillo. My stock consists of general hardware, paints, oils, harness, household goods, stoves, furniture, carpets, wall paper, etc. I have employed a competent tinner and am prepared to make good ware or do contract work. Prices very reasonable.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared To Accommodate You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock and White Oak Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

All who use Dobbins' Electric Soap praise it as the *best*, cheapest and *most economical* family soap made; but if you will try it once it will tell a still stronger tale of its merits *itself*. *Please* try it. Your grocer will supply you.

The total assessed value of South Dakota for 1896 is $119,391,156, a falling off of $2,359,995.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you. It will save your life.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DIETER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894.

Catarah and Colds Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you.

Cold winds roughen and chap the skin. Glenn's Sulphur Soap softens and reunites it. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

Health

Is impossible without pure, healthy blood. Purified and vitalized blood results from taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills for the liver and bowels. 25c.

Snakes That Eat Hen Eggs Whole.

There are species of egg-eating snakes in Africa. Several specimens have recently been added to the London Zoological Garden where they have attracted much attention. They are fed on the eggs of birds, as well as those of the domestic hen. Those in the Zoo are not large enough to manage a large egg, but the egg of a bantam is swallowed with ease.

The snake does not have as much difficulty in swallowing an egg much larger than his body as would be expected. The jaws of the reptile are not attached together and the under jaw has ar opening in the middle which works something like a hinge. By means of this arrangement the mouth can easily be made of enormous size.

After being swallowed the egg is not allowed to proceed as far as the stomach of the snake. A few inches, back from the head of the reptile is a row of spikes projecting downward from the spinal column. These pierce the egg shell and the muscles of the throat contract, forcing both white and yolk out and into the snake's throat from where it goes to the stomach. The shell, after being reduced to a compact mass, is ejected from the mouth.

CAN'T HELP TELLING.

No village so small
No city so large.
From the Atlantic to the Pacific, names known for all that is truthful, all that is reliable, are attached to the most thankful letters.
They come to Lydia E. Pinkham, and

tell the one story of physical salvation gained through the aid of her Vegetable Compound.

The horrors born of displacement or ulceration of the womb:

Backache, bearing-down, dizziness, fear of coming calamity, distrust of best friends.

All, all—sorrows and sufferings of the past. The famed "Vegetable Compound" bearing the illustrious name, Pinkham, has brought them out of the valley of suffering to that of happiness and usefulness.

NYNU—37

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

GOLD DEMOCRATS MEET.

National Convention of the "National Democratic Party" in Indianapolis.

PALMER AND BUCKNER CHOSEN.

Forty-one States and Three Territories Represented---Ex-Governor Flower, of New York, Presided Temporarily, and Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, Was Appointed the Permanent Chairman.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., September 4.—John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, two white haired veterans of the war, rival commanders of the Blue and Gray, were nominated yesterday by the 'National Democratic" Convention for President and Vice-President on a platform which repudiates the doctrines enunciated by the Chicago Convention; indorses President Cleveland and his Administration in glowing terms; declares for the gold standard, tariff for revenue only, liberal shipping laws, currency reform, civil service and economy in public expenditures.

JOHN M. PALMER.

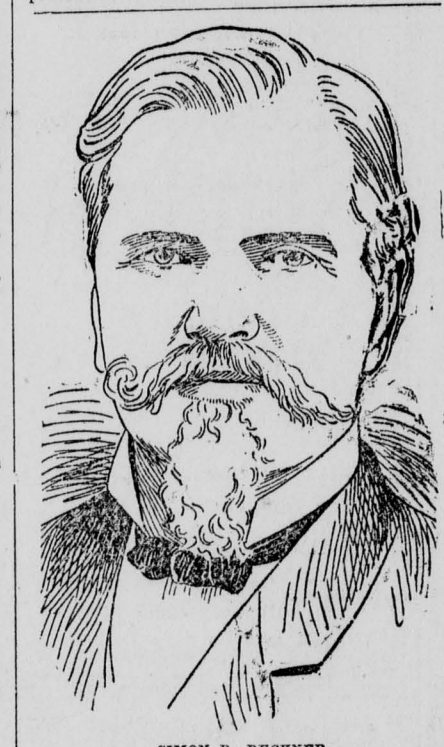
The second day's work of the convention was soon transacted when it was reached. The attendance was larger than on the previous day. Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky; John DeWitt Warner, of New York; H. A. Hammond, of Georgia; F. W. Lehman, of Missouri; W. D. Bynum, of Indiana, and Comptroller of the Currency Eckels, of Illinois, were in turn called to the stage and addressed the convention while waiting for the Committee on Resolutions to make its report.

Mr. Sparks, of Tennessee, offered a resolution declaring the sense of the convention of the great loss sustained by the Democratic party and the Nation in the death of William E. Russell, of Massachusetts, and expressing "the profound sorrow of the convention in Mr. Russell's untimely taking off." The resolution was adopted by a rising vote, every delegate standing.

Dr. William Everett, of Massachusetts, spoke with intense feeling and earnestness in accepting the resolution in behalf of his fellow delegates.

When the platform was at last brought in, shortly before 2 o'clock, after the convention had been in session three hours, it was read amid an almost continuous storm of applause, and was adopted unanimously without a word of debate.

Then the nominations for President were called for, and it was apparent that Palmer would be nominated over his protest, as the opposition to Bragg had concentrated upon him. These two names were the only ones presented to the convention. A message from President Cleveland reached the convention that he could not entertain for a moment the suggestion of his own nomination, and his decision was at once accepted as final. Before the States were called for nominations Henry Watterson was taken out of the lists by Mr. Carroll, of Louisville.



SIMON B. BUCKNER.

L. L. Kilbourne, of Michigan, placed Senator Palmer in nomination, and there was a series of seconding speeches. Burr W. Jones, of Wisconsin, nominated General Bragg, "the hero of fifty battles and the commander of the Iron Brigade." Illinois waited until all the other States had been called. Then Judge Moran, of Chicago, took the stand and said they had recognized from the first that Senator Palmer was the man to lead the fight. He was, he said, a platform in himself. All his life he had fought flatism, greenbackism, free silver and other vagaries, but he had sealed their lips. After seeing the temper of the convention, however, he said Illinois was compelled to join hands with her sister States in urging his nomination. The roll call immediately developed an overwhelming majority in favor of Senator Palmer, but it proceeded to the end, Palmer receiving 757½ votes and Bragg 124½.

As soon as the announcement of the vote was made there was an outburst of wild enthusiasm. Guidons, flags and banners within reach were caught up, and the "march of the standards" around the convention hall was performed amid shouts and cheers.

When the enthusiasm had subsided General Bragg, the venerable commander of the "Iron Brigade," mounted a chair, and, in a brief speech, moved that the nomination be made unanimous, and pledged that he and Wisconsin in the coming battle would be where brave soldiers should always be, nearest the flashing of the guns. He was given three hearty cheers, and General Palmer was declared the nominee amid another enthusiastic demonstration.

Chairman Caffery next instructed the Secretary to call the States for nominations for Vice-President. The Secretary called but one State, "Kentucky," and the band struck up "My Old Kentucky Home." William F. Brodder, of Russellville, Ky., placed General Buckner's name formally in nomination, and the nomination was forthwith made unanimous.

This announcement was followed by loud cheering and by the "procession of the standards"—that of Kentucky being carried by a colored man.

Resolutions of thanks to the members of the temporary National Committee and of the temporary National Executive Committee, and to the people of Indianapolis for the manner in which the convention was entertained, were presented and adopted, and then, at 4.15 p. m., the convention adjourned sine die, to the music of "Auld Lang Syne."

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, Made Permanent Chairman.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., September 3.—Forty-one States and three Territories, represented by 824 delegates, met yesterday in Tomlinson Hall as the climax of a six weeks' campaign of the Gold Democrats, to repudiate the action of the Chicago Convention and put forth a declaration of principles and name a National ticket.

Admission to the hall was confined strictly to ticket holders, but every seat in the space reserved on the floor for the delegates and alternates was taken, and the galleries were comfortably filled without being crowded. The seats in the rear of the platform, reserved for the distinguished guests, were nearly all occupied.

The decorations were brilliant and lavish. There was a profusion of flags and bunting, trailing smilax and potted flowers, but the most noticeable feature was the prevalence of gilt, symbolical of the spirit of the convention. Gold wreaths were everywhere in the decorations, and half the delegates wore sprays of golden rod in the lapels of their coats.

There was an unusually large number of women in the galleries and in the chairs back of the stage, their bright gowns and hats heightening the general effect of the scene. Most of them were from a distance, but some of the most prominent women of Indianapolis were present.

Among the delegates present were a number who had also been delegates at the Chicago Convention. The big New York delegation of seventy-two members perhaps attracted the most attention. In it were: Ex-Governor Flower, the Temporary Chairman of the convention; ex-Secretary Fairchild, ex-Congressman Tracey, John R. Fellows and Perry Belmont.

When Senator Palmer rapped with his gavel to call the convention to order, delegates and galleries joined in a series of rounds of applause and cheers. Senator Palmer introduced Bishop White, of this diocese, who opened the proceeding with prayer.

The call for the convention was then read. When the name of Cleveland was read in the call, in connection with the names of Jefferson and Jackson, the members of the convention rose and cheered and applauded loud and long, waving hats, hands and handkerchiefs. During the reading of the call the Chicago Marching Club entered one of the galleries and was received with cheers. Ex-Governor Flower was made Temporary Chairman, and read a very long address, many points of which were cheered.

After a short recess, taken when Mr. Flower concluded, the Committee on Credentials reported that there were 824 delegates in the convention, representing forty-one States and three Territories.

As to the contest with reference to the delegation from Connecticut, the committee recommended that the action of the National Committee in seating the delegates returned by the State Convention be confirmed. The report was agreed to without opposition.

Dr. William Everett, of Massachusetts, then made an address which was received with much enthusiasm, the audience cheering tumultuously when Cleveland's name was mentioned by the speaker.

The Committee on Organization next reported. It recommended Senator Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana, as Permanent Chairman, and J. R. Wilson, of Indiana, for Permanent Secretary, and further recommended the establishment of a permanent National organization. The report was adopted without a dissenting voice and Senator Caffery made an address, defining the objects of the convention. John P. Irish, of California, made an address and then, as the Committee on Platform was not ready to report, the convention adjourned for the day.

CAREERS OF THE CANDIDATES.

Sketches of the Lives of Palmer and Buckner.

John McAuley Palmer was born in Scott County, Kentucky, on September 13, 1817. When he was fourteen years old the family moved to Madison County, Illinois. He entered Alton (now Shurtleff) College in 1835, but owing to lack of funds, was never graduated.

Afterwards he taught school to support himself, and in 1839 was admitted to the bar. He was elected Probate Judge of Macoupin County in 1843 and re-elected in 1848. He went to the State Senate in 1852 and again in 1854. He was a President of the first Republican State Convention in Illinois in 1856. The same year he was a delegate to the convention in Philadelphia which nominated John C. Fremont for President. In 1860 he was one of the electors-at-large on the Lincoln ticket, and the following year attended the peace conference at Washington.

He was elected Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment of Illinois Infantry, May 9, 1861, and in the following November was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He led a division in Pope's operations against New Madrid and Island No. 10 in March and April, 1862, and later took part in the operations against Corinth. He took part in the battle of Murfreesboro in December, 1862, after which he was promoted to be Major-General of Volunteers.

At Chickamauga Palmer commanded a division, and in October, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps. He distinguished himself at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

General Palmer was elected Governor of Illinois as a Republican in 1868. Afterward not being in harmony with his party on the issue of protection, he left it. As a Democrat he was defeated for Governor in 1888. Two years later he was elected United States Senator by a Democratic Legislature.

Simon Bolliver Buckner.

Simon Bolliver Buckner was born in Kentucky in 1823. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1844. Entering the Second Infantry he was from August, 1845, until May, 1846, assistant professor of ethics at West Point. He was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, where he was wounded, and Captain for gallantry at Molino del Rey. He was appointed assistant instructor of infantry tactics at West Point in August, 1848, and resigned March 25, 1855,

After the Civil War began he was made commander of the State Guard of Kentucky.

Toward the close of the war he was made Major-General and assigned to the Third Grand Division. He was in the battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, and surrendered with Kirby Smith's army to Osterhaus, at Baton Rouge, in 1865.

General Buckner was elected Governor or Kentucky in 1887. He was one of the pallbearers at General Grant's funeral in New York.

GOLD DEMOCRATS' PLATFORM.

Declaration of Principles Adopted at the Indianapolis Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 4.—The following is the full text of the platform adopted by the convention of the National Democratic party:

This convention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people, in order that Democrats throughout the Union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster from their country and ruin from their party.

The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the Federal Government in its Constitutional vigor, and to the support of the States in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and it is opposed to paternalism and all class legislation.

The Chicago Platform Denounced.

The declarations of the Chicago Convention attack individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence of the judiciary and the authority of the President to enforce Federal laws. They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation, to the debasement of our monetary standard, and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the Government. They abandon for Republican allies the Democratic cause of tariff reform, to court the favor of protectionists to their fiscal heresy.

In view of these and other grave departures from Democratic principles, we cannot support the candidates of that convention nor be bound by its acts. The Democratic party has survived defeats, but could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago.

The condition, however, which made possible such utterances from a National Convention are the direct result of class legislation by the Republican party. It still proclaims, as it has for years, the power and duty of Government to raise and maintain prices by law, and it proposes no remedy for existing evils except oppressive and unjust taxation.

Taxation and Expenditures.

The National Democracy here convened, therefore, renews its declarations of faith in Democratic principles, especially as applicable to the conditions of the times. Taxation tariff, excise or direct, is rightfully imposed only for public purposes, and not for private gain. Its amount is justly measured by public expenditures which should be limited by scrupulous economy. The sum derived by the Treasury from tariff and excise levies is affected by the state of trade and volume of consumption. The amount required by the Treasury is determined by the appropriations made by Congress. The demand of the Republican party for an increase in tariff taxation has its pretext in the deficiency of the revenue, which has its causes in the stagnation of trade and reduced consumption, due entirely to the loss of confidence that has followed the Populist threat of free coinage and depreciation of our money, and the Republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs of good government. We arraign and condemn the Populistic conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co-operation with the Republican party in creating these conditions, which are pleaded in justification of a heavy increase of the burdens of the people by a further resort to protection.

Tariff for Revenue Only.

We therefore denounce protection and its ally, free coinage of silver, as schemes for the personal profit of a few at the expense of the masses, and oppose the two parties which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the Republic, whose food and shelter, comfort and prosperity are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money. In fine, we reaffirm the historic Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only.

We demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies toward American shipping shall take the place of our imitation of the restricted statutes of the eighteenth century, which have been abandonsd by every maritime Power but the United States, and which, to the Nation's humiliation, have driven American capital and enterprise to the use of alien flags and alien crews, have made the Stars and Stripes an almost unknown emblem in foreign ports, and have virtually extinguished the race of American seamen. We oppose the pretense that discriminating duties will promote shipping; that scheme is an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United States, un-American in the light of our great commercal treaties, offering no gain whatever to American shipping, while greatly increasing ocean freights on our agricultural and manufactured products.

Gold the Money of Commerce.

The experience of mankind has shown that, by reason of their natural qualities, gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be insured on it by the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measure, and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under suitable safeguards of law. Thus the largest possible enjoyment of both metals is gained with a value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical bimetallic currency, assuring the most stable standard, and especially the best and safest money for all who earn their livelihood by labor or the produce of husbandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and most defenceless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency, which offers continual profits to the money changer at their cost.

Realizing these truths, demonstrated by long and public inconvenience and loss, the Democratic party, in the interest of the masses and of equal justice to all, practically established by the legislation of 1834 and 1853 the gold standard of monetary measurements, and likewise entirely divorced the Government from banking and currency issues. To this long-established Democratic policy we adhere and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard, and of the parity therewith of every dollar issued by the Government, and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion. But we denounce also the further maintenance of the present costly patchwork system of National paper currency as a constant source of injury and peril.

Currency Reform.

We assert the necessity of such intelligent currency reform as will confine the Government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking business, and afford to all sections of our country uniform, safe and elastic bank currency under Governmental supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business.

The fidelity, patriotism and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the high character of his Administration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the enforcement of the laws, its equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, its firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs and its sturdy persistence in upholding the credit and honor of the Nation are fully recognized by the Democratic party, and will secure to him a place in history beside the fathers of the Republic.

We also commend the Administration for the great progress made in the reform of the public service, and we indorse its effort to extend the merit system still further. We demand that no backward step be taken, but that the reform be supported and advanced until the un-Democratic spoils system of appointments shall be eradicated.

We demand strict economy in the appropriations and in the administration of the Government.

We favor arbitration for the settlement of international disputes.

We favor a liberal policy of pensions to deserving soldiers and sailors of the United States.

The Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States was wisely established by the framers of our Constitution as one of the three co-ordinate branches of the Government. Its independence and authority to interpret the law of the land without fear or favor must be maintained.

We condemn all efforts to degrade that tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which it has deservedly held.

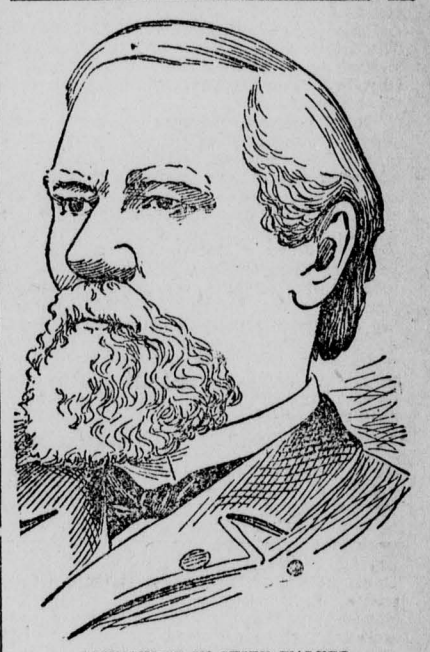
The Democratic party ever has maintained, and ever will maintain, the supremacy of law, the independence of its judicial administration, the inviolability of contracts and the obligations of all good citizens to resist every illegal trust, combination or attempt against the just rights of property and the good order of society, in which are bound up the peace and happiness of our people.

Believing these principles to be essential to the well-being of the Republic, we submit them to the consideration of the American people.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

The Thirtieth Annual National Assemblage at St. Paul.

The thirtieth National encampment of the G. A. R. opened in the Auditorium at St. Paul, Minn., before an immense audience of Grand Army men and citizens generally from far and near. On the previous day there had been a parade of 25,000 veterans. The route was two miles long, ending at an immence reviewing stand, where Commander-in-Chief Walker stood with his staff, after leading the old soldiers.



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WALKER.
(Retiring head of the National G. A. R. Encampment.)

The report of the Commander-in-Chief says that "the total membership of the Grand Army is 335,406, of which 340,610 are in good standing and 42,511 are carried on the suspended list for non-payment of dues, a decrease in this list during the past year of 7089. The gain by muster during the year was 13,467. In this recapitulation the Department of Pennsylvania shows a loss of 5553 members that has been erroneously carried on the rolls for several years, and were counted in the last report. The total loss during the year was 11,406, of which number 7293 was by death, which is a decrease of seventy-five from last year.

Buffalo will entertain the Grand Army of the Republic next year.

NUTMEG REPUBLICANS.

State Convention of the Party Held at Hartford.

Lieutenant-Governor Lorrin A. Cooke, of Winchester, was nominated for Governor, of Connecticut, and other State officers were named by the Republican State Convention at Hartford. McKinley and Hobart were enthusiastically indorsed and a sound money platform was adopted.

The rest of the ticket nominated is as follows:

Lieutenant-Governor—James D. Dewell, New Haven.

Secretary of State—Charles Phelps, Rockville.

State Treasurer—C. W. Grosvenor, Pomfret.

State Comptroller—Benjamin M. Mead, New Canaan.

Six candidates for Presidential electors were also named.

5000 Pounds of Powder Let Go.

Five thousand pounds of giant powder exploded at the Equitable Powder Mills, Alton, Ill. Thomas Keff, Henry Ragus and William Roetgess were killed.

An Odd Collection.

One newspaper for each of her birthdays is the odd collection which a young woman of Hiawatha, Mo., owns.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "The Soft Tongue."

TEXT: "A soft tongue breaketh the bone."—Proverbs xxv., 15.

When Solomon said this he drove a whole volume into one phrase. You, of course, will not be so silly as to take the words of the text in a literal sense. They simply mean to set forth the fact there is a tremendous power in a kind word. Although it may seem to be very insignificant, its force is indescribable and illimitable. Pungent and all-conquering utterance: "A soft tongue breaketh the bone."

If I had time I would show you kindness as a means of defense, as a means of usefulness, kindness as a means of domestic harmony, kindness as best employed by governments for the taming and curing of criminals, and kindness as best adapted for the settling and adjusting of international quarrel; but I shall call your attention only to two of these thoughts.

And first, I speak to you of kindness as a meane of defense. Almost every man, in the course of his life, is set upon and assaulted. Your motives are misinterpreted or your religious or political principles are bombarded. What to do under such circumstances is the question. The first impulse of the natural heart says: "Strike back. Give as much as he sent. Trip him into the ditch which he dug for your feet. Gash him with as severe a wound as that which he inflicted on your soul. Shot for shot. Sarcasm for sarcasm. An eye for an eye. A tooth for a tooth." But the better spirit in the man's soul rises up and says: "You ought to consider the matter." You look up into the face of Christ and say: "My Master, how ought I to act under these difficult circumstances?" and Christ instantly answers: "Bless them that curse you, and pray for them which despitefully use you." Then the old nature rises up again and says: "You had better not forgive him until first you have chastised him. You will never get him in so tight a corner again. You will never have such an opportunity of inflicting the right kind of punishment upon him again. First chastise him and then let him go." "No," says the better nature, "hush, thou foul heart. Try the soft tongue that breaketh the bone"

Have you ever in all your life known acerbity and acrimonious dispute to settle a quarrel? Did they not always make matters worse and worse and worse? About fifty-five years ago there was a great quarrel in the Presbyterian family. Ministers of Christ were thought orthodox in proportion as they had measured lances with other clergyman of the same denomination. The most outrageous personalities were abroad. As, in the autumn, a hunter comes home with a string of game, partridges and wild ducks, slung over his shoulder, so there were many ministers who came back from the ecclesiastical courts with long strings of doctors of divinity whom they had shot with their own rifle. The division became wider, the animosity greater, until after awhile some good men resolved upon another tack. They began to explain away the difficulties; they began to forgive each other's faults; and lo! the great Church quarrel was settled; and the new school Presbyterian Church and the old school Presbyterian Church became one. The different parts of the Presbyterian order, welded by a hammer, a little hammer, a Christian hammer that the Scripture calls "a soft tongue."

"But," you say, "what are we to do when slanders assault us, and there come acrimonious sayings all around about us, and we are abused and spit upon?" My reply is: Do not go and attempt to chase down the slanders. Lies are prolific, and while you are killing one, fifty are born. All your demonstrations of indignation only exhaust yourself. You might as well on some summer night when the swarms of insects are coming up from the meadows and disturbing you and disturbing your family, bring up some great "swamp angel," like that which thundered over Charleston, and try to shoot them down. The game is too small for the gun. But what, then, are you to do with the abuses that come upon you in life? You are to live them down!

I pass now to the other thought that I desire to present, and that is, kindness as a means of usefulness. In all communities you find skeptical men. Through early education, or through the maltreatment of professed Christian people, or through prying curiosity about the future world, there are a great many people who become skeptical in religious things. How shall you capture them for God? Sharp argument and sarcastic retort never won a single soul from skepticism to the Christian religion. While powerful books on "Evidences of Christianity" have their mission in confirming Christian people in the faith they have already adopted, I have noticed that when skeptical people are brought into the kingdom of Christ, it is through the charm of some genial soul and not by argument at all. Men are not saved through the head; they are saved through the heart. A storm comes out of its hiding place. It says: "Now we'll just rouse up all this sea;" and it makes a great bluster, but it does not succeed. Part of the sea is roused up—perhaps one-half of it or one-fourth of it. After awhile the calm moon, placid and beautiful, looks down, and the ocean begins to rise. It comes up to high-water mark, it embraces the great headlands. It submerges the beach of all the continents. It is the heart-throb of one world against the heart-throb of another world. And I have to tell you that while all your storms of ridicule and storms of sarcasm may rouse up the passion of an immortal nature, nothing less than the attractive power of Christian kindness can ever raise the deathless spirit to happiness and to God. I have more faith in the prayer of a child five years old, in the way of bringing an infidel back to Christ and to heaven than I have in all the hissing thunderbolts of ecclesiastical controversy. You cannot overcome men with religious argumentation. If you come at a sceptical man with an argument on behalf of the Christian religion, you put the man on his mettle. He says: "I see that man has a carbine. I'll use my carbine. I'll answer his argument with my argument." But if you come to that man, persuading him that you desire his happiness on earth and his eternal welfare in the world to come, he cannot answer it.

What I have said is just as true in the reclamation of the openly vicious. Did you ever know a drunkard to be saved through the caricature of a drunkard? Your mimicry of the staggering step and the thick tongue, and the disgusting hiccoughs, only worse maddens his brain. But if you come to him with kindness and sympathy; if you show him that you appreciate the awful grip of a depraved appetite; if you persuade him of the fact that thousands who had the grappling hooks of evil inclination clutched in their soul as firmly as they now are in his have been rescued, then a ray of light will flash across his vision, and it will seem as if a supernatural hand were steadying his staggering gait. A good many years ago there lay in the streets of Richmond, Va., a man dead drunk, his face exposed to the blistering noonday sun. A Christian woman passed along, looked at him and said: "Poor fellow!" She took her handkerchief and spread it over his face and passed on. The man roused himself from his debauch and began to look at the handkerchief, and, lo! on it was the name of a highly respectable Christian woman of the city of Richmond. He went to her, he thanked her for her kindness; and that one little deed saved him for this life, and saved him for the life that is to come. He was afterward Attorney-General of the United States; but, higher than all, he became the consecrated disciple of Jesus Christ. Kind words are so cheap it is a wonder we do not use them oftener. There are tens of thousands of people in these cities who are dying for the lack of one kind word. There is a business man who has fought against trouble until he is perfectly exhausted. He has been thinking about forgery about robbery, about suicide.

Go to the business man. Tell him that better times are coming, and tell him that you yourself were in a tight business pass, and the Lord delivered you. Tell him to put his trust in Christ. Tell him that Jesus Christ stands beside every business man in his perplexities. Tell him of the sweet promises of God's comforting grace. That man is dying for the lack of just one kind word. Go to-morrow and utter that one saving, omnipotent, kind word. Here is a soul that has been swamped in sin. He wants to find the light of the Gospel. He feels like a shipwrecked mariner looking out over the beach, watching for a sail against the sky. O, bear down on him. Tell him that the Lord waits to be gracious to him, that though he has been a great sinner, there is a great Saviour provided. Tell him that though his sins are as scarlet, they shall be as snow; though they are red like crimson, they shall be as wool. That man is dying forever for the lack of one kind word.

O, that we might in our families and in our churches try the force of kindness. You can never drive men, women or children into the kingdom of God. A March northeaster will bring out more honeysuckles than fretfulness and scolding will bring out Christian grace. I wish that in all our religious work we might be saturated with the spirit of kindness. Missing that, we miss a great deal of usefulness. There is no need of coming out before men and thundering to them the law unless at the same time you preach to them the Gospel. The world is dying for lack of kindness.

These young people want it just as much as the old. The old people sometimes seem to think they have a monopoly of the rheumatisms, and the neuralgias, and the headaches, and the physical disorders of the world; but I tell you there are no worse heartaches than are felt by some of these young people. Do you know that much of the work is done by the young? Raphael died at thirty-seven, Richelieu at thirty-one; Gustavus Adolphus died at thirty-eight; Innocent III. came to his mightiest influence at thirty-seven; Cortez conquered Mexico at thirty; Don John won Lepanto at twenty-five; Grotius was Attorney-General at twenty-four; and I have noticed amid all classes of men that some of the severest battles and the toughest work come before thirty. Therefore we must have our sermons and our exhortations in prayer meeting all sympathetic with the young. And so with these people further on in life. What do these doctors and lawyers and merchants and mechanics care about the abstractions of religion? What they want is help to bear the whimsicalities of patients, the browbeating of legal opponents, the unfairness of customers, who have plenty of faultfinding for every imperfection of handiwork, but no praise for twenty excellences. What does that brain-racked, hand-blistered man care for Swingle's "Doctrine of Original Sin," or Augustine's "Anthropology?" You might as well go to a man who has the pleurisy and put on his side a plaster made out of Dr. Parr's "Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence."

Do you not know that this simple story of a Saviour's kindness is to redeem all Nations? The hard heart of this world's obduracy is to be broken before that story. There is in Antwerp, Belgium, one of the most remarkable pictures I ever saw. It is "The Descent of Christ from the Cross." It is one of Rubens's pictures. No man can stand and look at that "Descent from the Cross," as Rubens pictured it, without having his eyes flooded with tears, if he have any sensibility at all. It is an overmastering picture—one that stuns you and staggers you and haunts your dreams. One afternoon a man stood in that cathedral looking at Rubens's "Descent from the Cross." He was all absorbed in that scene of a Saviour's sufferings, when the janitor came in and said: "It is time to close up the cathedral for the night. I wish you would depart." The pilgrim, looking at that "Descent from the Cross," turned around to the janitor and said: "No, no; not yet. Wait until they get Him down." Oh, it is the story of a Saviour's suffering kindness that is to capture the world. When the bones of that great behemoth of antiquity which has trampled all Nations shall be broken and shattered, it will be found out that the work was not done by the hammer of the iconoclast, or by the sword of the conquerer, or by the torch of persecution, but by the plain, simple, overwhelming force of "the soft tongue that breaketh the bone."

Kindness! We all need more of it in our hearts, our words and our behavior. The chief characteristic of our Lord was kindness. A gentleman in England died, leaving his fortune by will to two sons. The son that stayed at home destroyed the father's will and pretended that the brother who was absent was dead and buried. The absent brother, after awhile, returned and claimed his part of the property. Judges and jurors were to be bribed to say that the returned brother and son was no son at all, but an impostor. The trial came on. Sir Matthew Hale, the pride of the English court room and for twenty years the pride of jurisprudence, heard that that injustice was about to be practiced. He put off his official robe. He put on the garb of a miller. He went to the village where that trial was to take place. He entered the court room. He somehow got impaneled as one of the jurors. The bribes came around, and the man gave ten pieces of gold to the other jurors, but as this was only a poor miller, the briber gave to him only five pieces of gold. A verdict was brought in rejecting the right of this returned brother. He was to have no share in the inheritance. "Hold! my lord," said the miller. "Hold! we are not all agreed on this verdict. These other men have received ten pieces of gold in bribery and I have received only five." "Who are you? Where do you come from?" said the judge on the bench. The response was: "I am from Westminster Hall; my name is Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of the King's bench. Off of that place, thou villian!" And so the injustice was balked, and so the young man got his inheritance.

It was all for another that Sir Matthew Hale took off his robe and put on the garb of a miller. And so Christ took off His robe of royalty and put on the attire of our humanity, and in that disguise He won our eternal portion. Now we are the sons of God. Joint heirs. We went off from home sure enough, but we got back in time to receive our eternal inheritance. And if Christ was so kind to us, surely we can afford to be kind to each other.

A Great Recommendation.

In calling attention to its superior advantages as a place of residence, Manhattan, Kansas, dwells with especial stress upon the fact that the assessor was able to discover only forty-two pianos in that city.

LI VISITS WASHINGTON.

China's Special Ambassador at the National Capital.

HIS VIEWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

Has Been Impressed by the Freedom, Prosperity and Progressiveness of the People of This Country---Enlightenment for His Countrymen---A Dinner Given to Him by Ex-Secretary Foster.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Li Hung Chang, China's Special Ambassador to the United States, paid a flying trip to Washington on his homeward journey across the Continent. He had a busy time of it. On the first day of his sojourn at the National Capital he received numerous callers, visited the Capitol and other places of interest, lunched with the Chinese Minister, paid formal calls upon Secretaries Carlisle, Lamont and Francis, was dined by former Secretary John W. Foster, made a speech and accepted the gift of a bicycle from an enterprising representative of a bicycle manufactory.

Li Hung Chang's party reached the Capitol about 9.20, and remained there less than an hour. No preparation was made for his reception. He was escorted in succession to the Sergeant-at-Arms' office, Marble Room, President's Room, Senate Chamber, Supreme Court Room, Rotunda, Congressional Library and House of Representatives, when he asked to be taken in his carriage, in order not to be late at the Chinese Minister's.

Elaborate preparations had been made by Minister Yang Yu for the reception of the Viceroy. The legation was decorated in magnificent style. Li Hung Chang and Yang Yu retired for a long conference. Then there was a general reception and at noon the Viceroy and his suite were entertained at luncheon in the ball room.

In the afternoon Li called on Secretary Carlisle. The Viceroy spent over an hour in discusssion of finance and tariff with the Secretary.

In the evening the Viceroy was entertained at dinner at the Arlington Hotel by former Secretary of State John W. Foster, the guests including three members of the Cabinet, the Commanding General of the Army and several other notables in official life. At the conclusion of the dinner, Mr. Foster expressed the pleasure of the company at the visit of Li Hung Chang,

The Viceroy responded in part as follows:

"Though I regret that my time does not allow me to make as long a sojourn in this country as I wish, in order to appreciate more fully the accomplishment and progress of the United States of America as a Nation, I cannot help during my brief visit here to be struck and impressed by the liberty and freedom enjoyed by the people; by the welfare and prosperity in their agricultural, industrial and commercial pursuits; by the characteristics of their classical, historical, philosophical and practical literature; by the manner of application of the scientific discoveries and inventions for promoting the happiness of mankind, and by their display of their artistic taste in the architecture of the public buildings, sculpture and painting of historical figures and facts.

"These impressions I will carry home, not only as augmentations to my store of knowledge of the fruits of Western modern civilization, but as the means of enlightening the millions I represent, facilitating the introduction of these very means and ends of civilization into China, and amalgamating the oldest civilization of the far East with the most modern one of the far West."

Then he proposed the health of Mr. Foster, "the friend of China."

The next day's programme included a reception to the heads of the several bureaus of the various Government departments, a visit to the Treasury Department, and a trip down the Potomac to Mount Vernon, where the Viceroy placed a wreath on the tomb of Washington.

A peculiar incident of the Viceroy's visit to Washington was the refusal of Captain Austin, who was in charge of the detail of police that kept the crowds in order on Li Hung Chang's arrival, to allow any of his men to perform what he considered would be menial work in carrying the sedan chair in which the Chinaman was seated. In New York policemen performed this office, but in Washington it had to be done by porters.

BRYAN IN NEW ENGLAND.

The Democratic Candidate to Speak While Visiting Mr. Sewall.

Maine is soon to receive a visit from William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic candidate for President. The date of his arrival has not yet been definitely fixed, but he will probably be in Boston some time between September 25 and September 30. Mr. Bryan will make a speech in Boston and then start for Bath, where he will spend a few days as the guest of Mr. Sewall.

This information came in a telegram to George Fred Williams, at Bangor, Me. The telegram was dated Cleveland, Ohio, September 1, and read:

"Think I can reach Boston between the 25th and 30th. Hope to fix the time definitely soon. Can speak in Boston on my way to Maine, and cover the rest of Massachusetts as I return. I congratulate you on your splendid fight. WILLIAM J. BRYAN."

Mr. Bryan will also speak again soon in New York and at other points in the Middle States. The itinerary, as agreed upon by the National Committee and Mr. Bryan, begins in St. Louis, takes Mr. Bryan as far South as Asheville, N. C., and then clear up to New York, New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. All his speaking is to be concluded by October 1, so Mr. Bryan shall thereafter be available west of the Alleghanies.

Candidate Bryan Quotes Solomon.

Mr. Bryan was asked at Chicago to say something about the nomination of Palmer and Buckner by the gold Democrats, but refused to be interviewed. He remarked, incidentally, however, that Solomon had expressed the situation in the seventeenth verse, first chapter, of Proverbs, which reads: "Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird."

New G. A. R. Commander-in-Chief.

Major Thaddeus S. Clarkson, of Omaha, Neb., was elected Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. by acclamation by the National Encampment in St. Paul. Major Clarkson was born at Gettysburg, Penn., is fifty-six years old, and served all through the Civil War.

Will Organize Political Clubs.

The Populist party, following in the wake of the Republican, Democratic and Silver

"Uncle Billy" Hubbell of Bath, N. Y.

From the Advocate, Bath, N. Y.

Residents of Bath, N. Y., have taken a great fancy of late to Lake Salubria, which lies just outside the village, and during the past two years a score of new cottages have gone up on its shores. Choice locations are becoming scarce and the early settlers are careful now to keep what dooryard they have left. Your correspondent visited the Lake recently and dropped in to see "Uncle Billy" Hubbell in his comfortable cottage under the pines. Mr. Hubbell established himself at the Lake before the boom commenced, and has one of the prettiest locations there.

Mr. Hubbell said that this was the first spring in twenty years in which he had been free from his old enemy, sciatic rheumatism. He thought he had contracted this disease while running as express messenger on the Erie and other railroads between 1849 and 1859, although he did not feel its acute symptoms until some fifteen years later. Mr. Hubbell is now the second oldest expressman in the United States and recalls many interesting reminiscences of these early days. In 1876 he went to the Western frontier, and has suffered from sciatic rheumatism ever since. Speaking of the many efforts he had made to get relief from this painful ailment, he said that while in New Mexico he visited the Las Vegas and Hamas springs, and later he tried those at Manitou, Col., and Little Rock, Ark. Coming east he tried the White Sulphur Spring, Ohio, St. Catherine, Can., and Clifton and Avon, in New York, but without being able to get the slightest relief. As he advanced in age, his trouble became more painful. "Why," he exclaimed, pointing to the farm house of William Burleson, about six hundred feet distant, "I would yell so when those twinges caught me that they could hear me down there."

William H. Hallock, owner of Hallock's bank, in Bath, is a nephew of Mr. Hubbell, and last winter he insisted that "Uncle Billy" should try Pink Pills for Pale People for his rheumatism. Mr. Hubbell is free to say that he had no faith in the pills whatever, and only tried them because of the insistence of Mr. Hallock. He had already tried "more than a million remedies" before he came to Pink Pills and as none had rendered him the slightest benefit, he was pretty well discouraged. However, to please Mr. Hallock, he got a box of Pink Pills. Since then (some three or four months), Mr. Hubbell has not felt a single trace of rheumatism, and is now on his fourth box of the pills. He cannot explain how this marvelous relief was effected, but feels sure it was the pills which did it, and is now as enthusiastic in their endorsement as was his nephew, Mr. Hallock. Mr. Hubbell now comes into Bath almost every day, and says he could ride a bicycle if he only had some one to help him on and off.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of May, 1896.

W. P. FISH, *Notary Public.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y.

France Decorates Dogs.

The most unique decoration for bravery is that bestowed by the French Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals upon deserving dogs. It consists of a tastefully designed "collar of honor." Among the animals already decorated in this way, one of the most celebrated is Bacchus, a large bulldog, whose specialty it is to stop runaway horses by jumping up and seizing them by the bridle. It is calculated that the intelligent animal has already saved the lives of eight persons in this way.

Pautland, another bulldog, received a collar in 1887 for saving his mistress from the attack of a footpad, and Turk, a Newfoundland, has had a similar honor for saving three children from drowning.

There are soaps and soaps but only one

Sunlight Soap

which is the soap of soaps and washes clothes with less labor and greater comfort.

Makes homes brighter
Makes hearts lighter

Lever Bros., Ltd.,
Hudson & Harrison Sts., N. Y.

Death for Breaking Quarantine.

In 1822 a law was passed in France making it a crime punishable by death to break through quarantine. A peasant was recently tried under the law, which has never been repealed, at Bordeau. Though his guilt was proved a jury acquitted him.

Martin Luther's Bible.

A museum in Berlin has secured possession of Luther's Bible which he used in his study. Its margins are covered with notes in the reformer's handwriting. It was printed in Basle in 1506, and is in an excellent state of preservation.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

A STUPENDOUS SWINDLE

is perpetrated upon the people when they are denied access to the soil. "DIG IN THE DIRT AND YOU MAY DISCOVER DIAMONDS," but you'll be **sure** to gather wealth if you put a little money and more work into **IRRIGATED IDAHO FRUIT LANDS.** Small fertile farms (with perpetual water right) upon main line U. P. R. R. system, upon easy terms. Homes built for settlers. For facts, etc., write Supt. of Lands, **IDAHO FRUIT CO., 50 Broadway, N. Y.** This Company is composed of men whose reputation is national.

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Their Bid to the Lawless.

From the Baltimore American.

Attention cannot be too often or too urgently called to that part of the Bryan democracy's platform which promises to pack the supreme court of the United States and denounces federal interference to maintain the laws of the nation. Both of the planks are seditious. They threaten to undermine the very foundations of the government. The supreme court is a co-ordinate branch of the government, equal to and as independent in its sphere as congress or the president. It is the loftiest tribunal in the world, and so described by some of the most eminent foreign jurists. Its superiority consists to a large extent in its absolute independence. The government framed by the constitution is a system of checks and balances. The president is given a limited veto over the acts of congress, while the supreme court, when called upon, can correct the errors of both.

That court in the past has not hesitated to exercise this power for the benefit of the people. In a more direct sense, perhaps, it has very often been the protector of the people against the arbitrary or mistaken acts of both the government and the lower courts, and in no instance has the honesty and sincerity of its judgments been questioned. If the people desire to pursue a certain policy which is contrary to the constitution the metod of procedure is plain. They would have only to amend that instrument so as to make their wishes plain, and the supreme court will be as much governed by the amendment as congress or the president. But Bryan and his followers would override the constitution, under which the American people have lived and prospered for more than a hundred years. If they cannot batter down the bulwark, framed with such wonderful wisdom by the fathers of the republic, they would crawl under it and work their will. They would establish the precedent that a judge is valued by his servility, and degrade the supreme court to the level of a mere partisan tool. This of itself should be sufficient to decide the course of every honest and patriotic citizen.

The other proposition—to encourage mobs to burn, murder and pillage, to paralyze the postal service and arrest the trade and travel of the nation—is a carollary of the above. Shakespeare says, "There's a small choice in rotten apples," and certainly no party thus far in American history has so evenly balanced the unwholesome fruit which it offers as an inducement for support. The maintenance of the law is the corner-stone of our system of government, and until this year parties have regarded a pledge to enforce the laws as the readiest means of securing popular favor. The Bryan democracy is the first party that has offered a bid to the lawless and criminal, the thug, the firebug and the sneak thief; the first party which has proposed to batter down the constitutional guarantee of enlightened liberty, and substitute rule by a wild and maddened multitude without pilot or steersman. When ehis part of the Bryan democratic platform is more clearly understood, there will be a more decisive stampede than that which is now in progress.

One to every sixty inhabitants was the proportion of firearms found by assessors in San Benito county, Cal., and of watches there were in the county twenty-two fewer than the whole number of weapons.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

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For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

WHEN DAYS WILL BE LONG.

Eventually Each Will Be as Big as a Month.

Do you know that the day, which is now only 24 hours long, is slowly increasing in length, and that it will eventually be 25, 26, or even 100 hours in length? This statement, strange as it may sound to one who has not read the results of observations made on that score, is believed to be true in every respect.

Not only will the earth's motion slow up until the day will be one, two and even three times as it is at present, but this pace-slackening process will increase with time, until the day will eventually be a week or even a month in length. The "retarding medium," which the astronomers speak of as being the cause of this phenomenon, is not fully understood at present.

Sir Robert Ball says that it is the friction of the tides which is responsible for the most of it. He urges that the time will come when the day will be a full year in length! Others among the investigators along this line declare that it will be absolutely impossible for this day-lengthening process to increase beyond one lunar month.—*Ex.*

—In a recent letter to the manufacturers Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the *Spectator*, Rushford, N. Y., says. "It may be a pleasure to you to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of your own state, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, Iowa, was about to visit me a few years, and before leaving home wrote me, asking if they were sold here, stating if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be without them." The medicines referred to are Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds and croup; Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the side and chest, and Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quarter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit, and unequalled by any other. They are for sale here by J. G. Gillam.

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The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls present the most advantageous method of witnessing this wonderful example of Nature's works.

The remaining excursions of the series will leave Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on August 20, September 5 and 17. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Watkins and Rochester in either direction and at Buffalo returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion.

An additional attraction to the tour of September 5 will be Canada's grand industrial Fair, which is to be held at Toronto from August 31 to September 12, which will have new and varied attractions. Tourists on this excursion will be granted greatly reduced rates between Niagara Falls and Toronto in order to avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting this great exposition.

For further information apply to nearest icket agent, or address Tourist Agent, Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

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We have a very large line of handsome patterns (no old stock. Prices are very low. We want you to see this line before purchasing elsewhere.

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Yes, you are going to clean house and will want scrub and wall brushes. We have an excellent assortment; also good white stone lime.

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Hungry? Want something to eat? We are headquarters for groceries. Our white fish are nice and fat. New goods arriving almost every day. We endeavor to please our customers. We ask for a share of your trade.

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We are adding a line of these goods in Dimities, Lawns, and in all the latest effects.

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A Plain Talk

To our patrons is all we need in this intelligent age of stir and bustle. We simply want to say that we are selling boots, shoes and rubbers at 402 Penn st., as low as good goods, made at first class factories, can be sold at and make a small profit for our selves. Our winter stocks are here and lower than ever. School shoes interest nearly all parents at this time, so we have then good and solid at 75c to $1.50 and the women's heavy shoes at 95c and up, made strong to wear. We make a specialty of ladies' fine goods from $1.00 to $4.00; styles are the latest and quality 100 cents to the dollar.

We can calmly say that our men's shoes in winter russets, enamel and box calf, in the latest toes, are beauties at the price we ask for them. We like to make money but we don't want to make it all on one pair of shoes, so we keep the price down and make it on the quantity we sell. As usual, our men's heavy shoes (as well as fine) at $1 up, and boots at $1.50 up are trade winners, as small profits on good goods is the way we keep the ball rolling. We can afford to give you close prices as we sell for cash and have no losses to make up.

A centennial sovenir will be given each purchaser of shoes and all packages of visitors will be taken care of free of charge. You are welcome to make our store your headquarters while in town as it is near the depot.

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